The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,333.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Oriental, 1,181 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Day, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 14th September, at noon.

Leave Bombay.....	Sept. 14	Leave Galle	September 22
„ Caravar	15	„ Negapatam	24
„ Mangalore.....	16	„ Madras	27
„ Cannanore.....	17	„ Coromandel	29
„ Calicut	17	„ Vizagapatam	30
		„ Bimlipatam	30
„ Beypore	17		Oct.
„ Cochin	18	„ Gopalpore	3
„ Tuticorin	19	Arrives Calcutta	3
„ Colombo	20		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

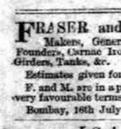
The iron-ship Comorin, 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander J. L. Turner, will be despatched on Saturday, the 18th September at 4 P.M.

Up.		Down.	
	Sept.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	18	Leave Bussorah	8
„ Kurrachee.....	22	„ Fao	8
„ Gwadur	23	„ Bushire	10
„ Muscat	26	„ Bahrein	11
„ Bunder Abbas.....	28	„ Linga	12
„ Linga.....	29	„ Bunder Abbas.....	14
	Oct.	„ Muscat	16
„ Bushire	2	„ Gwadur	18
„ Fao	3	„ Kurrachee.....	20
Arrive Bussorah	4	Arrives Bombay	23

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Up Steamers.		Down Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
„ Rutnagherry.....	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Monday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla.....	„	„ Tellicherry	Tuesday.
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Mahé	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore..	Wednesday.
„ Compta	„	„ Coompta	Thursday.
„ Mangalore..	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore..	Wednesday.	„ Goa	„
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla..	Friday.
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan..	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin.....	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 18th September. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 13th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship CITY OF PARIS, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship City of Paris.

Bombay, 6th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship TEESDALE, Captain Scarrow, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Scarrow will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents Ship Teesdale.

NOTICES.

FRASER and MILLER, Engineers, Boiler Makers, General and Ship Smiths, Iron and Brass Founders, Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, Manufacturers of Iron Girders, Tanks, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work.

F. and M. are in a position to execute orders from England on very favourable terms.

Bombay, 16th July, 1869.

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SHIP AND HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER, PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.
COPPERSMITH WORK
AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.

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MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch : its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,
1st & 2nd FLOOR, No. 17, MEADOW STREET.

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (42 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle ; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's ; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made ; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

ROSSELET and Co.
Established 1858.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.
6, Meadow Street,
Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.
Sole Agents in India for Patock, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice ; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles ; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.		1 Rug with Straps,	
2 „	Under Vests.	1 Maud.	
2 „	Flannel Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.	
1 „	Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.	
1 „	Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.	
1 „	Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.	
1 „	Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.	
1 „	White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.	
1	Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.	
2	Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.	
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.	
6	Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.	

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1858.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1860 and 1859 respectively.

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FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

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Catafago's Arabic Dictionary : an Arabic-English and English-Arabic Dictionary, 2 Vols. in 1, sm. 8vo. cloth 1858	25 0 0
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Chinese Studies : Davies (Sir J. F.) Chinese Moral Maxims, with a full and verbal translation, affording examples of the Grammatical structure of the language, 8vo. cloth .....Macao, 1822	6 10 0
Churchill's Modern Literature : a Ten Years' Residence, from 1842 to 1852 ; describing the Manners, Customs, and Religion of its Inhabitants, with a full account of the Druze Religion, by Colonel Churchill, Staff Officer of the British Expedition to Syria, 2 vols. 8vo., with Map of the Mountain Range of the Lebanon. Vol. IV. : The Druses and the Maronites under the Turkish Rule [1 vol. 8vo. large paper] ; forming a continuation or supplement to the "Mount Lebanon, 3 vols." With a General Index to the 4 vols. 8vo., map and plates, printed uniformly, cloth 1852-1862	21 15 0
Dictionaries and Grammars :	
Arabic Grammar : Fairs' Practical Grammar of the Arabic Language, with Interlineal Reading Lessons, Dialogues and Vocabulary, by Fairs el-Shidiac. 12mo. new edition, by the Rev. H. A. Williams, Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, cloth 1866	3 3 0
Tucker's Dictionary of English and Persian, 8vo., with the English pronunciation, cloth 1850	5 7 6
Samuel's Ballantyne's Short Lessons in Sanscrit Grammar ; together with an Introduction to the Hitopadesa. 8vo. third edition, viii and 113 pp. cloth 1865	3 5 3
Hooker's Niger Flora ; or an Enumeration of the plants of Western Tropical Africa, collected by the late Dr. Vogel, Botanist to the Niger Expedition of 1841 : including Spicilegia Gorgonea, by B. P. Webb, and Flora Nigritiana, by J. D. Hooker and Geo. Bentham ; with a Sketch of the Life of Dr. Vogel, and a Journal of the Voyage ; edited by Sir W. J. Hooker. 8vo. with 2 Views, a Map, and 50 Botanical Plates, cloth 1849	13 4 0
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(This is a sort of ancient ballad book of Japan.)	
Madden's History of Jewish Coinage, and of money in the Old and New Testament, by F. W. Madden, M. R. S. L., of the British Museum, Hon. Sec. Numismatic Society of London. One stout vol, ryl. 8vo. 362 pp. with 254 Engravings of all the Jewish Princes and Foreign Rulers of Palestine, hf. morocco, gilt top, uncut 1865	16 5 0
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Ali Hazin ; the Life of Sheikh Mohammed Ali Hazin, written by himself, edited from two Persian Manuscripts, and noted with their various Readings, by F. C. Belfour, 8vo. 1831	5 8 6
Memoirs of a Malayan Family, written by themselves, and translated from the Original by W. Marsden, 8vo. 1830	1 4 0
History of the War in Bosnia, during the years 1737, '38 and '39, translated from the Turkish, by C. Fraser, 8vo. 1830	2 3 0
The Mulfuzat Timury ; or Autobiographical Memoirs of the Mogul Emperor Timur. Written in the Jagatai Turki Language ; turned into Persian by Abu Talib Hussaini ; and translated into English by Major C. Stuart, (map of Transoxania,) 4to. 1830	6 10 0
The History of Wartan, and of the Battles of the Armenians, by Elisæus, Bishop of the Amadunians. By Neumann, 4to. 1830	5 8 0
The Life of Hafiz ul Mulk, Hafiz Rehmut Khan, by Nuwab Mustujab Khan Bhadar ; and the Life of Gulistan-i-Rehmut, by C. Elliott, Esq., 8vo. 1834	3 4 0
Miscellaneous Translations from Oriental Languages, 2 vols. 8vo. 1831-34	7 12 0
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The Geographical Works of Sadik Isfahani, from Original Persian MSS. in the Collection of Sir William Ouseley, 8vo. 1832	5 8 0
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Hori Lau Ki ; or, l'Histoire du Cercle de Craie, Drame en Prose et en Vers ; traduit du Chinois, et accompagne de Notes. Par Stanislas Julien, 8vo. 1832	5 7 6
San Kokf Tsoo ; San To Sets ; or, Aperçu general des Trois Royaumes, tradui de l'Original Japonais-Chinois. Par J Klaproth, (5 maps) 8vo and 4to 1832	8 12 0
Annals of the Turkish Empire from a.d. 1591 to 1659, translated from the Turkish by C Fraser. Vol I 4to 1832	9 15 9
Kalidasæ Raghuvansa Carmen, Sanskrite et Latine. Edidit A. F. Stenzler, 4to. 1832	13 1 0
Bombay, 11th September, 1869 CHESSON & WOODHALL.	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU, (1,538 tons, and 300 H. P.), Captain J. C. Rabot, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 17th Sept., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 15th instant.

ALFRED PARISH, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th September, 1869.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every MONDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapoor,	Goa, Panjim,

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo street.

MR. JOHN H. WILLY, PIANIST AND TUNER.

LESSONS GIVEN on the Pianoforte, and Accompanyments played for Amateur Vocalists. Mr. WILLY has had great experience as an Accompanyist, having travelled for 3 years with the celebrated Destine Family, and was on a tour for 4 months with the renowned Thalberg party, consisting of Misses A. de M. Williams, Miss Bassano, Mr F Williams, Signors Ciabatti and Thalberg, Solo Pianist.

6 Clare Road, Byculla.

MR. JOHN H. WILLY, Professor of Music, begs respectfully to announce that he has engaged, at great expense, a party to come out direct from London. They will leave by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer of the 25th inst. Mr. WILLY has been advised that they are superior to those of his last engagement, and feels confident that he will give every satisfaction to the Public of Bombay. The Grant Road Theatre is being entirely renovated, a new ceiling will be placed, and the interior re-covered also a Coat of Arms placed over the front of the Stage ; while the outside will be entirely cleaned, and railings will be placed along the front, and gateways erected. The parties coming have had the honour of performing before their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh and suite, by command.

6 Clare Road, Byculla.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The 3rd PRACTICE MEETING will be HELD in the Town Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, 16th instant, at a quarter past 5 prompt—

Music for Practice.	
"Farewell to the Forest"	Mendelssohn.
"The Primrose"	
"Morning Prayer"	

All those Ladies and Gentlemen who have signified their intention of joining the Society as performing members are requested to attend.

ALFRED WAKE,
13th September, 1869. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—The GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE has been REMOVED from the corner of Church Gate Street to the next house, formerly occupied by the Firms of Messrs. Clason and Knoop.

NOTICE.—LOST, One SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 1539, of the VICTORIA LAND & RECLAMATION COMPANY, standing in the name of HEPTOOLA SALLUBHOY. All persons are therefore warned against dealing with the said share, and any one who may have found it will be good enough to bring it to the undersigned, at the office of Messrs. Heptoola Sallubhoy & Co., opposite the Government Secretariate, 22 Apollo Street, Fort.

HEPTOOLA SALLUBHOY.

Bombay, 13th September, 1869.

ROBERT GREY & Co., SHIP-BUILDERS and OWNERS of the PATENT SLIP and DRY DOCK, MOULMEIN, BRITISH BURMAH.—The SLIP is one of the largest size. Ships and Steamers up to 1,200 tons burthen can be thoroughly repaired and examined on it.

The Dry Dock is capable of taking in Steamers of 300 feet in length. Repairs of all descriptions to both iron and wooden ships made under European superintendence by experienced workmen.

Charges made on the Calcutta scale for work and material, except Teakwood, which we supply at 25 per cent. below Calcutta rates. ROBERT GREY & Co.

September, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 463 of 1868.

ARDASEER FRAMJEE and others ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

CURSETJEE SORABJEE and others..... Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the AUCTION SALE of the IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY in the above cause, No. 48, opposite Chira Bazaar, on the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, advertised to take place on Wednesday, the 1st day of September, instant has been ADJOURNED to WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of December next, on which day the said property will be sold by Public Auction before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., Commissioner appointed by the High Court at Bombay in the above suit, on the premises, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Commissioner appointed by the High Court in the above suit.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1869.

NOTICE.—In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of Hurgovundas Pranjeevundas, lately trading in Bombay in his own name, and in partnership with Doolutchund Hookumchund, Pranjeevundas Hurgovundas, and Gopairao Balwant, under the name and firm of Hurgovundas Pranjeevundas & Co., and in partnership with Pranjeevundas Hurjeevundas, Doolutchund Hookumchund, Gopairao Balwant, Nabalchund Mookumchund, Dewchund Hemchund, Baie Somee Pranjeevundas and Lullubhoy Pranvullubdas, under the name and firm of Pranjeevundas Hurgovundas & Co.

The final account of the Liquidation, with its vouches, has this day been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

MICAEL R. de QUADROS, } Trustees.
ATMARAM BALCRUSTNA, }

Bombay, 13th September, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the goods, chattels, rights, effects and credits of LUXUMON WITTOJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

Gunputrao Morojee.....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application has been made to the Ecclesiastical Side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for Letters of Administration with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, rights, effects, credits, and estate of the late LUXUMON WITTOJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, by the abovenamed applicant Gunputrao Morojee. All persons and corporations therein are hereby apprised of the same.—Dated this 13th day of September, 1869. MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Applicant's Proctors.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the undermentioned properties at BROACH, viz. :—

A piece of LAND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 54,783 square yards, with the Cotton Ginning Manufactory, Dwelling Houses, Godowns, and Outhouses standing thereon, and all the Machinery, Tools, &c., thereto belonging.

A piece of CULTIVATED LAND known by the name of "Hukeemjee's Vuzeefa," situate at Vizulpore, measuring 35,322 square yards.

A piece of GARDEN GROUND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 4,695 square yards, with the Bungalow, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

A piece of GROUND situated in the Town, measuring 7,759 square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon, known by the name of Minguel De Souza's Bungalow.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 897 square yards, with the Dwelling House standing thereon, now in the occupation of Byramshaw Dhunjeeboy.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 2,403 square yards, with the Dwelling House and Outhouses standing thereon, known as Ardaseer's house.

The REMAINDER of a LEASE of 99 years, dated 11th April 1857, of the garden called Begum Barri, measuring 2,852½ square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

Bombay, 13th September, 1869.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).—DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION with GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, via the PERSIAN GULF, PERSIA, RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, and the NORTH-EUROPEAN SUB-MARINE CABLE to LONDON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TELEGRAPHIC LINES of this Company, via the above-mentioned route, WILL BE OPENED for the TRANSMISSION of MESSAGES, about the middle of November or beginning of December of the present year, when such modifications will be introduced in the tariff as will greatly facilitate telegraphic correspondence.

The telegraphs of the Company will be worked by English telegraphists, from end to end ; and this great desideratum, together with the absolute control of the traffic, to be exercised by the Company, cannot fail to effect a very considerable reduction of the time now occupied in the transmission of messages between India and the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe.

The errors and mutilation of messages, which are now so universally complained of, will be reduced to a minimum. Unity of management, combined with the new system of automatic telegraphy to be introduced upon the Company's lines, cannot fail to produce this result.

By order of the Board,
H. WEAVER, Secretary.

General Offices of the Company, 16, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, London.

TO BE LET, a commodious HOUSE facing the sea, a short distance from Bombay.

The house is very large, and situated on one of the pleasantest spots in Bombay,—if taken on a long lease will be let on very moderate terms. Apply to H., care of "Bombay Gazette."

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING with a respectable Family in the Fort. Good Situation. Address 201, Office of this Paper.

NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. RAMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY in the Firm carried on at Bombay under the name and style of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, and at Hamburg, Canton, Macao, and Shanghai, in China, under the name and style of Ramoobhoy Habibbhoy, was on the 12th day of August last CEASED and DETERMINED. REHEMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY.

Bombay 3rd September, 1869.

THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Committee appointed to watch the interests of the Policy-holders in the above Company, beg to invite all POLICY-HOLDERS in the Bombay Presidency, to COMMUNICATE with the Committee, and to empower them by proxy to act on their behalf, and also to remit their Subscription, at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent. on the sums insured by them, to E. Morriss, Esq., Manager of the Agra Bank, where an account will be opened in the name of the Committee. The proxy to be signed, lies at the office of Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell.

G. A. SUMMERS,
Secretary to the Committee.

Bombay, 30th August, 1869.

A CARD.

L. H. PHILIPPS and Co., GAS FITTERS, Plumbers, Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, and General Agents. Depot of Gas and Water Fittings. Fountains of various designs ; Jets of great variety. Vulcanized India-rubber and canvas hose with union joints. Branch Pipes Inserters and Screwers, Tinned Lead Pipes of sizes, Lambert's and Warner's improved Bib and Stop Cocks in variety ; Gas Pipes and Fittings in all 7/8 d. inches, &c.

Kalbadaie Road, No. 15.

TERMS—CASH.

NOTICES.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 18th, to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed from SATURDAY, the 18th, to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1869.

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

LANDING, SHIPPING, CLEARING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—For the convenience of VISITORS to POONA during the ensuing Holidays and Races, ordinary RETURN TICKETS, issued on and after FRIDAY next the 13th instant, until the end of September next, will be available for return within seven days from the date of issue.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 12th August, 1869. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRM of Messrs LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co., of No. 2,447 East Street, Sepoy Lines, have CLOS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

In the evening there were a good many buyers for Elphinstone Land shares at the rate quoted.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomal. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	par.
25,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1700
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	607½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	205
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,600
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	325
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
13,875	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	230
37,098	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,070	5,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1705
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1025
10,800	1,000	850	11-14	Do. New	660
5,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	210
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Maragon Land	1240
5,000	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	290

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	198.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	198.3.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
500	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,725
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
900	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	765
800	500	all	12 p.c.	Bronch Mills	270
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,950
750	2,000	all	300	Great Eastern	1500
2,500	1,000	all	60	Manockji Petit's	980
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,225
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

SHIPPING COMPANY.

1,760	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co. 1,220

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	300 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,500	1,100	200 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	840
250	3,000	850	300 p.	Alexandra Press Co.	640
...	12,000	11,000	175 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	2,500
200	2,000	all	400 p.	Bombay Press Co.	2,375
200	500	all	100 p.	Do. New	580
500	1,880	all	100 p.	Colaba Press Co.	2,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,300
450	5,000	all	100*	Fort Press Co.	10,200
300	2,000	1,300	100 p.	Framji Cowasji Press	1,300
200	6,000	all	425 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,500
200	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	900 ex. div
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	320
120	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,700
225	1,000	97	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,250
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,550

(* Per share for the half-year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	300
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
500	50 Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	50
25	13½	Do. China	5
200	35 Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'king	6
200	40 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	... Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
...	...	East India Bank's	15 -16
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68 May '67	Royal Bank	12
130	66 Apr. '67	Old Financial	8

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	470
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d. to 1s. 11⅞d.
Do. Documents	30 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do	239

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-1
Carolus	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	223
Bar Silver	,,	106-10
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	196-0
Australian Gold	,,	196-0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half percent	113½
Five per cent.	108
Four per cent.	94½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	104
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105
10 years' Debenture Loans	109 nl.
10 years' do. do	107½
8 years' do. do.	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	103½
Do. Do. Market Rate	102½ to 102¾

BANK RETURN.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 11th September, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	7,71,000
General Treasury Balance	55,58,305
Deposits at Head Office	1,53,30,254
Deposits at Branches	18,10,518
Bank Post Bills outstanding	37,398
Reserve	1,28,616
Undrawn Cash Credits	2,12,506
	Rs. 2,88,49,197

ASSETS	
Government Securities	55,70,287
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities,	
Bullion, Goods and Metals	6,05,604
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	8,31,411
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	54,94,853
Dead Stock	4,67,468
Less written off	20,000
	4,47,468
Stamps	7,516
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	6,22,290
Overdrafts	4,551
Cash	15,36,305
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	97,95,527
Do. at Branches	34,29,600
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	4,79,785
	Rs. 2,88,49,197

CALCUTTA.—STH SEPTEMBER, 1869.

Government Securities.—Two or three purchases of ¾ per cents. were made yesterday, at Rs. 95-0 or 10 discount, and more wanted. The transactions reported to-day in 4½ per cents. were at Rs. 94-10 or 5-6 discount, with exception of two small lots which sold at Rs. 94-8 or 5-8 discount. Public Works 5 per cent.'s were in demand with buyers at 103-6 to Rs. 103-8, but no business reported. Some 5 per cents. of 1856-57 were bought for small investors' orders at Rs. 103-6 and 103-8. 5½ per cents. sold at Rs. 110-4.

The transactions reported in shares were as follows :—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,570.

Eastern Bengal Railway Stock, at Rs. 235 per £20.

Equitable Coal Co.'s shares at Rs. 190, exclusive of the dividend.

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares, at Rs. 145.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares, at Rs. 570, and half shares at Rs. 250.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, a tinebargain contract, for only 5, at Rs. 570 per share of Rs. 1,400, for delivery in one month.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares, another lot, at Rs. 40 per share of Rs. 200 paid up.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 11th September, 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

8th Regiment N. I.—Ensign R. S. Simpson, 1-2nd Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be second Wing Subaltern on probation.

Agra Exhibition.—Intimation having been received that copies of Bengal Army circular No. 64, dated Simla, 30th August 1869, as to the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition at Agra, have been furnished, direct to all Corps, European and Native, in this Presidency, Commanding Officers are requested to act upon the instruction therein contained as if issued from this office.

With reference to G. O. C., No. 464, 19th May, Lieutenant Loch's probation commenced on the 28th May, the date on which he joined the Scinde Horse.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 701 of 1869, Section III, Lieutenant J. M. Hunter, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 12th N. I., will remain attached to the 21st N. I., until the 15th of November next.

9th Regiment N. I.—Captain V. Birch to return to the Adjutancy on promotion.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Deodaloe Station Order, dated 30th August 1869, appointing Sergeant A. Jefferys, 18th Foot, Garrison Provost Sergeant.

1-21st Foot Regimental Order, dated 1st September 1869, appointing Lieutenant A. J. O. Pollock, Interpreter to the Regiment.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant Officer have obtained leave of absence :—

29th Regiment.—Ensign J. DeB. Lynch (attached to 14th N. I.,) from 21st September to 20th November 1869, in extension, for the purpose of studying the native languages at Bombay and Poona.

14th Brigade R. A.—2nd Capatain T. Vanstraubenzie, from 1st September to 30th October 1869, on private affairs.

Unattached List—Sub-Conductor S. Brierley from 1st September to 31st October, 1869, in extension, on private affairs.

29th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Hay, 30 days, from the date of departure to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on September 12.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·04 inches.
Temperature of the Air	81·1 ,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9 ,,
Dew Point	75·9 ,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·884 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8)	6·9 ,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.) on following days	85·7 ,,
Minimum do. do.	77·8 ,,
Gen. Direction of Wind	WSW, W, WSW, SW.
Movement in 24 hours	402 miles
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	0·71 inches
Fall of Rain during the Week	1·93 ,,
Registered between 1st January and 5th Sep.	80·64 ,,
Total Fall of Rain between 1st Jan. and	,,

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH SEPTEMBER

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 0d. to £1 12 6 Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Bengal (s)	Hector	Hongkong, August 19.
	Percy Douglas	Ritchie	London, June 17.
	Comorin (s)	Turner	Bussorah, August 26.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Nubia, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Ernest, to China.
Ship Magnificent, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 8 British Queen ..... Wiggins ..... Muscat, August 10.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 8 Ironside .....

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

997 Maggie Lauder, Thomas—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

943 Ann Milicent, Nash—Bates & Co.
1155 Bedfordshire, Dick—Stenhouse & Co.
1119 Contest, Russel—Finlay Clark & Co.
1185 The Foundling, Varian—E. Bates & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1186 Bombay (s), Baker.
1538 Emen (s), Babot.
524 Shaftesbury (s), Aitken—B. & A. Hormusjee.

FOR RANGOON.

1401 Cordillera, Berry—Ewart Latham & Co.
709 Helen R. Cooper, Dixon—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

535 Kate Swanton, Nacoda—Shaik Oodun.
682 Persia, Gardner.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

135 Astralla de Damaun, DeRace—H. Thavur & Co.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1909 Golconda (s), Coleman—Mails 14th September.
1473 Krishna (s), Bonfellow—B. & B. S. S. Co.
2035 Nubia (s), Wilkinson—Mails 25th Sept.

COROMANDEL COAST TO MARSEILLES.

1156 Pandora, Carruthers—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

328 Futtay Eila, Nacoda.

FOR JAVA.

1958 Benlomond, Patching—The Captain.
1381 Sunda, Overgaoun—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1264 Challenge, Craigie—Finlay Clark & Co.
1222 Waterloo, Kelly—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

551 Boldon Lawn, Hopper—Sten house & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1816 Jorawur, Wingate—W. Nicol & Co.
1286 Khodabux, Row—Hajee Mahomed Seedick.
1282 Magnificent, Thomas—Owen & Okell.
1181 Oriental (s), Day—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

594 Mayaram Dayaram, Platts—Hajee Zelen Abedeen.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT.

1659 Dacca (s), Hutchinson—B. I. S. N. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

294 Bhowanuggur, Fladrshud.
554 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda—H. Abdool S. Cadoo
1143 Combermere, Ricker—Hajee Mahomed Seedick.
523 Dominion—Nacoda.
590 Fathe Rahimon, Nacoda—Hirjeebhoy Jumal.
488 Fazul Carim, Nacoda.
605 Futtay Allum—Nacoda
310 Futtay Sultan, Greig—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
1187 Lord Clyde, Walker—Rustomjee Framjee.
469 Mary Mildred, Hannan.
583 Mozuffer, Landrais.
690 Mula (s)—Winckler—Essa Calipha.
800 Regina, Brady—Ruttonjee Eduljee.

COUNTRY TRADING STEAMERS.

560 Bombay Castle (s), A. Hubbibhoy.

P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

2185 Bengal (s), Hector.
969 Norna (s), McNamara.
1491 Salsette (s), Tomlin.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H. M. Coromandel (s).
H. M. Euphrates (s).
H. M. Earl Canning (s), Tolputt.
H. M. Jumna (s), Pickard.
H. M. Malabar (s), Rich.

NOT FIXED.

1236 Annie Frost, Brodie—Blackwell & Co.
1378 Balkamah, Gregory—E. Bates & Co.
1492 British Princess, Stewart—R. Steuart & Co.
795 Cambay, Smith—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
990 City of Paris, Jack—W. Nicol & Co.
1263 Decision, Stanhope—Stenhouse & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, Reed—E. Bates & Co.
1539 Hyderabad—E. Bates & Co.
569 Isabella Hercus, Fillan—Blackwell & Co.
859 John O. Gaunt, Donnan—Lyon & Co.
956 Matheran, McDonald—Finlay Clark & Co.
651 Night Hawk, Banks—W. Nicol & Co. (Under repairs.)
781 Percy Douglas, Le Riche—Ewart Latham & Co.
1165 Rialto, Babot—Stenhouse & Co.
334 Tee-dale, Scarrow—Stenhouse & Co.
610 Twilight, Angel—E. Bates & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Coupland & Co.
1089 West Riding, McGavin—G. F. Pitu & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 14th Sept., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows :—

Tuesday	Sept. 14	Saturday	Oct. 23
Saturday	,, 25	,,	,, 30
,,	Oct. 2	,,	Nov. 6
,,	,, 9	,,	,, 13
,,	,, 16	,,	,, 20
,,	,,	,,	,, 27

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 14th Sept., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Sept. 17	Friday	Oct. 29
,,	Oct. 1	,,	Nov. 12
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 28

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *viâ* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination :—

7th September. | 6th November.
9th October. | 4th December.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows :—

September 9th. | November 5th.
October 4th. | December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, *via* Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes	After packet.
OVERLAND MAIL	Sept. 7th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	,, 17th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES	,,	,,	,,
Muscat	6th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	...	...
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	...	...

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The following Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails came into operation from the 10th June 1869, and will continue in force till further notice :—

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M. 5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	

Registered letters and bunghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 9 A.M., and from 2 (noon) to 5 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CRUICKSHANK—BAUGH—September 10th, at Poona, at St. Mary's Church, by the Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Bombay, assisted by the Rev. G. A. F. Watson, Chaplain of St. Mary's, John Cruickshank, Esq., M.D., Acting Inspector-General of Prisons, to Mary Emma Isabella, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Baugh, Commandant H. M. 9th Regiment N. I.—No cards.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

SHORT—August 26th, at Ootacamund, Neilgherries, Catharine, relict of the late Lieutenant Colonel Short, Bengal Engineers.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR, and other places in KATHLAWAD. Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., 69 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1869.

THE complaint recently made in the House of Commons of the inaccuracies that disfigure, and sometimes render valueless, the returns presented to Parliament of the movement of trade throughout the British Empire, cannot but make us beware of placing implicit faith in the figures of the Statistical Abstract relating to British India, which was published in England last month. This annual blue book, which has now reached its third number, gives statistics of the imports and exports, revenue and expenditure, and debt of India, for the ten years 1858-67, of which, provided only they are thoroughly trustworthy, it is difficult to overrate the importance. But there is not much satisfactory information to be gained from a statement of the shipping of British India, in which the compilers have assigned so much tonnage, cleared or entered, to "Aden," so much to "Suez," and so much to the "Arabian and Persian Gulfs and Red Sea," all lumped together. Again, in the tables of imports and exports, though in the year 1867 the treasure sent through Suez has been for the first time rightly included in the trade with Europe, the merchandize exchanged overland between England and India is still, apparently, set down to the credit of "Suez and Alexandria," so far as our imports are concerned, while our exports of cotton by the same route figure under other heads; so that on the face of the tables, we are represented as taking goods to the value of about £3,000,000 from Egypt, and only sending to that country goods worth about £100,000 in return.

These minor differences would not, however, be of much consequence, if one could only feel sure that the total values of the exports and imports are correctly given, since it is upon these values that comparisons are often based tending to bring the Government of India into great disrepute with its own subjects. Thus, for instance, Mr. Knight, in a paper read last year before the East India Association, brought, to sustain his indictment against England for wringing a heavy "tribute" from India, only the figures showing, or professing to show, the imports and exports for a single year. "India," he exclaimed, "exports goods to the value of £70,000,000, while her imports are only valued at £50,000,000. Look, gentlemen, at this yawning gulf: such is the penalty India pays for an absentee rule." Passing over the spasmodic language in which Mr. Knight habitually indulges when a fit of Indian patriotism takes possession of him, we would point out that, in any case, so serious a charge as is here urged against the English Government ought to be supported by evidence gathered from the figures, not of one year, but of a series of years. Now, the statistical abstract before us contains the following table :—

Total value of the Imports and Exports (including Treasure) of British India, from and to Foreign Countries, in each of the years ended 30th April.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1858	31,000,000	28,000,000
1859	35,000,000	30,500,000
1860	40,500,000	29,000,000
1861	34,000,000	34,000,000
1862	37,000,000	37,000,000
1863	43,000,000	49,000,000
1864	50,000,000	67,000,000
1865	49,500,000	69,500,000
1866	56,000,000	67,500,000
1867	42,000,000	44,000,000
Total for 10 yrs.	£418,000,000	455,500,000
Balance against India in *ten* years		£33,500,000

Now, as Mr. Knight boasts of his special familiarity with Indian statistics, we would ask him to explain why he deliberately picked one year out of ten, for the purpose of persuading an ignorant English audience that the annual export trade of India exceeds the import trade by £20,000,000, when he must have been aware that the difference in ten years only amounted to £33,500,000. Moreover, we suspect that even from this last sum a considerable deduction must be made by any one who wishes to argue fairly the question whether India pays too much for her government by foreigners. The figures relating to imports are probably so nearly accurate as to be a true measure of the value of merchandize and treasure sent to us from foreign countries; for, as the bulk of our imports consists of bullion and goods on which duties are levied, there is in most cases no temptation (and with regard to specie it is impossible) to put an exaggerated value on them in the Custom House returns. But how different is the case with regard to the export returns for the three years ending respectively 30th April 1864, 1865, 1866, in which the apparent balance against India is so heavy! It is a wonder that Mr. Knight himself, even in his eagerness to plunge into the "yawning gulf" he saw before him, did not pause on the brink and ask himself whether he might not be the victim of a delusion. A second glance at his own figures should have made him hesitate to accept the absurd conclusion that the drain of wealth from India was heaviest in those very years in which her profits from the sale of cotton were greatest. The plain truth we believe to be, that the value of the cotton crops exported from India in the three years referred to is considerably over-estimated in these returns, and that we should not be wide of the mark if we stated the whole real excess of exports over imports for the ten years 1858-67 at the sum of £20,000,000 instead of £33,500,000. We hope that Mr. Knight, when he next takes up the subject, will have the candour to admit the probable correctness of our emendation, and to inform his readers that the deficit he attributes to foreign rule is only one-tenth part as great as he imagined. On the other hand, though these figures show the limit of the actual "drain" of capital from India, the amount of Indian debt held in England increased from £8,769,400 in 1858 to £29,538,000 in 1867, or say by £21,000,000, so that the total balance of exports and debt against India in the ten years under review exceeded forty millions sterling.

But look for a moment at the value of the return made to India for this expenditure abroad. To put the account in its simplest form, let us say that India transferred to foreign countries during ten years goods and bonds to the total value of £459,000,000 (after making the deduction already specified on account of over-valuation of cotton). Well, out of this sum she in the first place paid interest on debt held in England, amounting in the ten years to £10,400,000; then the net interest on railway capital, amounting to as much more; then the Home Charges of about £5,000,000 a year, or £50,000,000 in all, chiefly for work done in or on account of India; and, having thus fulfilled obligations amounting to more than £70,000,000, she received further, in exchange, merchandize and bullion worth together £418,000,000. True, it may be said that in this enumeration we have omitted the railway capital, which has been lent to India, and which this country will one day be called upon to repay. But in point of fact this repayment can never take place till the land is covered with railways—for, so long as the railway system is incomplete, the capital taken out of one line will always be invested in some fresh enterprize—and by that time India, with all her commercial resources fully developed, will have become so rich and prosperous that the cost of buying out the English capitalists who now own her railways will be to her a "mere bagatelle." Meanwhile, what prodigious advantages she derives, merely in this matter of the construction of her railways, from the English connexion! Mr. Danvers tells us, in his last report, that "of the £82,376,620 of capital which has been raised, only £800,781, or less than one per cent., was subscribed in India," and that "the expenditure in India has been about £47,400,000 compared with £31,000,000 in England." Moreover, the net amount paid out of the revenues of India for interest on this capital now amounts to only £1,500,000 a year, or at the rate of *less than two per cent.* Had India been independent, she would have been equally forced to go to English capitalists and workshops for her railways; but where would she have got the credit that has enabled her to obtain the means of achieving such results as these? The chances are, that, instead of having her 5 per cent. railway stock kept above par, and regarded as a safe and profitable investment in the chief commercial city of the world, all her loans of every kind would have been looked upon with at least as much suspicion, and would have cost her at least as much as the loans of a South American Republic. Much may be said on both sides, no doubt, as to the possibility of foreign rule being *morally* beneficial to a people; but no one who considers the matter impartially can have any doubt as to the material advantages which her connexion with England confers upon India.

IT is not without a malicious pleasure that we reprint, from a note by the writer who does *not* contribute the sense to the *Times of India* on the Central Asian question, the following clumsy evasion of the whole question between us. The *Friend of India* can take care of himself, but we may say that our contemporary, in this instance, misrepresents the Serampore journal quite as much as he habitually does ourselves :—

"Whatever be the cause—that suggested by us, 'more daylight' excites resentment—whether it be the mass of information compressed into the recent debate, or is the calm scientific delineations of Captain Trench, we rejoice to find our contemporary being gradually drawn to more sober views and more moderate estimates of the politico military position of the Russians in Central Asia. It is well said by the *Gazette*—'to generous minds, glowing with a love of country, Russophobia seems as natural as measles, and few have not passed through it.' We heartily congratulate our contemporary on having safely emerged from that critical phase, with him somewhat prolonged; but we think there is decidedly 'more hope for him' than for his ci-devant companions in the East. The *Friend*, for instance, has put Captain Trench's excellent book to as ill use as Dr. Cumming does the Prophets. It has laid hold of two or three conjectural passages in order to show the earliest possible date at whtch those inevitable Muscovites must come down on this defenceless fold. Our local contemporary now forswears such 'perilous stuff,' and rebukes 'the alarmists' almost as severely as the 'quietists'—who, after enduring much contumely from 'generous minds glowing with a love of country,' are decidedly in the ascendant."

If our local contemporary had been able to prove his statements, he would long ago have accepted the challenges which we have repeatedly put forth. But he *knows* that there has not been any variation in the tenor of our comments; and that he cannot substantiate his assertions by extracts from what we have written. But if he is content to rank himself with those who are "in the ascendant," whether he calls them "quietist" or anything else, his own painful want of candour may be forgiven.

IT has been definitely settled that the 16th Lancers shall move from Bangalore to Secunderabad, and the 18th Hussars from Secunderabad to Bangalore.

WE observe that on the 21st July His Highness the Maharajah of Johore, K.C.S.I., turned up the first sod of the line of the railway to be constructed in New Johore.

A CONTEMPORARY mentions that Mr. Saunders, Resident at Hyderabad, has not sent in any application for leave to England, and it is considered therefore that it cannot have been resolved to appoint Colonel Barrow to officiate in his stead.

A SIMLA correspondent of the "Mofussilite" says.—"A farewell ball is to be given by Simla society to Lady Mansfield on the 21st, and is likely to be a most successful affair. '*Pax intrantibus, salus exeuntibus*' is a good old motto. However well our new 'spencer' fits, we lay aside the old coat with affectionate regret."

STATISTICIANS may feel interested in the fact, reported by the Director General of Telegraphs in India, that 39,322 service messages of the value of Rs. 1,60,629 in all, were despatched during the year which ended on the 31st of March last. We observe that the Supreme Government has desired that a similar return regarding private telegrams may be submitted.

WE learn from the Calcutta papers that the matrimonial case of Gordon *vs.* Gordon and De-Sarun was finally heard last Thursday before Mr. Justice Phear. Mrs. Gordon, her mother, and several other witnesses have been examined. Mr. Hyde and Mr. Piffard having summed up for their respective clients, the Judge said he had no difficulty whatever in coming to a decision on the facts of the case, but there were questions in equity connected with it which he wished to consider, and he would therefore take time before delivering his judgment. He fixed no day.

THE "Mofussilite" writes—"Our Simla correspondent talks of rumoured changes in the Financial Department! What can they be? Can the Deluge so long threatening have come at last, or was there really foundation for the rumour that Professor Vanek went to the Sanatarium on special duty? Can it be that Sir Richard Temple's journey home has proved a case of going further and faring worse, and that a result of his inability to make the Duke of Argyll understand why the military expenditure had so increased in 1867-68, is that instead of returning Lieutenant Governor-elect of the Punjab, he will return not to resume the Financial Ministership? Is this the key to the 'Friend of India's' perturbation at the notion of two brothers being simultaneously Members of Council, and to his cry for a Financier from home?"

THE details of the latest frontier raid are trickling down from the North West with provoking slowness. The "Mofussilite's" version, as follows, adds a few facts :—"On the night of August, the 24th, a body of raiders, composed mainly of Khan Kheyl Hussunzais and Akazais, surprised the village of Jusk

to make a full confession of his guilt. In virtue of his confession the Hon'ble Mr. Bellasis recommended that some degree of mercy should be shown him. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Deccan Herald.*

PASSENGERS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Golconda, Captain A. Coleman, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr. T. Proud, Mrs. Evesard and four children, Mrs. Pedder and two children, Mrs. Prescott, Mr. Thos. Black, Captain G. C. and Mrs. Hoddings and three children, Mr. Joseph William Hillier.

For Marseilles—Rev. Mr. M. H. Burge, Captain E. H. R. Chambers.

For Suez—Mr. Alexander Landal.

RAINFALL AT MATHARPACCADY (MAZAGON.)

		Inches	Cents.
Sept. 5th	Sunday	0	33
,, 6th	Monday	0	10
,, 7th	Tuesday	0	6
,, 8th	Wednesday	0	1
,, 9th	Thursday	0	1
,, 10th	Friday	0	17
,, 11th	Saturday	0	38
	Total...	1	6
	Previously Registered.....	84	29
	Grand Total.....	85	35

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS,

FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31ST AUGUST.

TANNA COLLECTORATE.

The rainfall in most of the talookas, though moderate, had been favourable, and the crops were reported to be in good condition. In Bassein talooks the salt rice crops suffered for want of a sufficiency of rain. The state of public health was generally good. Cholera prevailed to a slight extent in the Bassein, Salsette, and Panwell talookas. At Oomergam and Kurjut there was sickness. Fever was prevalent in Kholapore; while cattle disease existed in Kurjut and Panwell.

SHOLAPORE SUB-COLLECTORATE.

Rain fell in almost all the talookas during the fortnight under report. The khureef crops were good owing to a good fall of rain. Cholera prevailed to a slight extent in some of the talookas.

CHARGE OF CHEATING, AGAINST A SHIP CAPTAIN.

Mr. Merwanjee Framjee, proprietor of the Imperial Hotel, yesterday appeared at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Connon and obtained an immediate warrant against Captain Taylor, of the ship Norah Greame. He said—"One Captain Taylor, of the ship Norah Greame, which I am informed is to leave the harbour this day, came on several occasions to my hotel and was supplied with refreshments, and I also lent him cash to the amount of Rs. 78. Hearing that he was about to leave Bombay, I requested him to discharge his account, and he handed me a cheque for Rs. 110, purporting to be drawn by one W. Peter in favour of the said Captain Taylor. Upon presenting the said cheque this day at the Oriental Bank Corporation it was returned to me dishonoured. I therefore request that this hon'ble court will be pleased to issue a warrant against the said Captain Taylor, whom I charge with cheating."

Hajee Latiff Noor Mahomed, a tailor, also appeared before the Magistrate and applied for a warrant. He said that on Saturday, the 11th instant, a European called at his shop and bought clothing to the extent of Rs. 80, and borrowed ten rupees in cash, giving him a cheque for Rs. 90 on the Oriental Bank Corporation, purporting to be signed by W. Peter. On presenting the cheque at the Oriental Bank yesterday morning, the informant was told that there was no account at the Bank for any such person as W. Peter. He was informed that the European was about to leave Bombay by the ship Norah Greame, which was to leave the harbour yesterday (Monday) afternoon. The Magistrate granted an immediate warrant.

THE LOSS OF THE COMMODORE PERRY.

DECISION OF THE MARINE COURT.

The Court, consisting of Mr. Connon, Senior Magistrate, and Captain Carew, I.N., appointed to enquire into the circumstances connected with the loss of the Commodore Perry, gave the following decision yesterday :—

Pursuant to the Government notification, dated the 1st instant, appointing us to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the loss by fire of the British ship Commodore Perry, in the Bombay harbour, on the night of the 28th August last, we beg to report that the Court met for this purpose on Monday, the 6th instant.

From the evidence before us it appears the Commodore Perry was a wooden ship, and was 1,978 tons register. She was fourteen years old, but the captain (Mr. Black) states she was classed in January last American Lloyds A 1½ for three years. She left Newcastle in March last for Point de Galle, and was loaded with 2,560 tons of West Hartley coal.

Nothing particular appears to have occurred during the voyage. The ship arrived at Galle on the 7th July last, but had to put out again on account of the current, and did not get back till the 23rd of the same month. She left on the following day for Bombay. On the 25th a great quantity of steam was observed in the fore-hatchway. The captain states he could not at first make out what it was, but the next day, Friday, he found the ship was on fire. The ship was kept on her course, and Kennery Light was sighted at dusk on the evening of Saturday, the 28th. She was boarded by the pilot at 9 o'clock that night, and shortly afterwards there was an explosion, by which the steward met his death. The ship was immediately anchored, and the master left her in order to obtain assistance from the shore. When he returned next morning, about a quarter-past 5 o'clock, he found the ship on Karanja shoal. All efforts to extinguish the fire were unsuccessful, and the ship continued to burn till she was consumed.

We are of opinion, after careful consideration of the evidence brought before us, that spontaneous combustion among the coals was the cause of the loss of this ship. No precaution was neglected by the captain or officers. The holds were examined, and the hatches, on the occurrence of rain, were attended to. The Court considers no blame can be attached to the officers or any one on board. All appear to have behaved well in working their vessel into port, knowing her to be on fire and liable at any hour to explode or burst into flames, when they would have little or no time to take to the boats. That all on board were in great danger is sufficiently evident by the fact of an explosion having occurred shortly after the vessel was anchored, resulting in the loss of one life; and it is also stated that another man was injured.

The Court considers that the captain's certificate should be returned to him, and it is returned accordingly.

THE BROKER NUISANCE AGAIN.

In the Fort Police Court yesterday, Choonilal Mootilal was called before Mr. Connon, the Senior Magistrate, to show cause why he should not take order with regard to the place at which the shareholders meet in Meadow Street—so as to remove any nuisance, obstruction, or injury, or risk of such, to those resident in the neighbourhood.

Dr. Dallas appeared for the defendant; and in reply to the Magistrate said he did not think it at all necessary to have a long discussion on this matter.

The Magistrate said he had no wish to fine or punish anybody in connection with this case, and he had been sorry to hear there had lately been an amount of consternation which he never had thought himself capable of creating; and he should be very glad were some terms come to.

Dr. Dallas said that so far as he understood there was now nothing to complain of, and there had not been anything for some time except a disturbance caused by some tax-collector entering—for which of course the brokers were not responsible.

Mr. Moffat said the business was now going on quietly, but still there were a number of sepoys always in attendance, to the neglect of their duty in other parts of the division.

Dr. Dallas—I have spoken to Choonilal, who is the chief man here, and he has told me he has threatened to put any man out who makes any disturbance, and the place is closed every evening at 5 o'clock.

Mr. Moffat—I might mention there is no objection to keeping it open later, for they just go across to Treacher and Co.'s door and kick up a row there. (A laugh.)

The Magistrate—I saw a very sensible suggestion in an English paper, quoted from a native paper, the *Jami-Jamshed*, if my memory is not at fault—saying they should go to the Municipal Commissioner; and as there is no chance of the gardens being completed in Elphinstone Circle, I think a shed might be put up in the centre, where they might talk pretty loudly without disturbing anybody.

Dr. Dallas—If the shed were ornamental, I have no doubt the Commissioner will be anxious to suit them.

The Magistrate—I suppose I ought to issue a written order, but it will be quite inoperative.

Dr. Dallas said there had not been a disturbance for some days; and he hoped that now the gentlemen would not be disturbed at their tiffin. The brokers really were anxious to meet His Worship's wishes in the matter, and were striving to do so.

The Magistrate—It is not my wish, Dr. Dallas, except in so far as I consider myself bound in the discharge of my duty. This order will be considered withdrawn, and if the application is made to the Municipal Commissioner, I will be happy to give any support I can. I think that is the best plan that could be adopted, if they don't go to Back Bay.

COTTON CROP REPORTS.

Mr. Melville, general manager of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company (Limited), has sent us the following, dated yesterday :—

"The reports received from the cotton districts regarding the weather and the crops are as follows :—

"Hingunghaut.—Since we last wrote we have to report a continuance of very favourable weather, the crops of very sort promising to be excellent. As regards cotton the critical time is now beginning, as the plants are generally coming into flower, and as they are very strong and healthy, should no heavy and continued fall of rain occur up to the end of the month there is no doubt of a most abundant out-turn of first-rate quality.

"Oomrawuttee.—The condition of the cotton plants is still all that could be wished.

"Khamgaum.—Since my last report the rain has held off a good deal, only half an inch being registered during the week, and the cotton plants have had the advantage of some sunshine, which has improved them much. Flowering is general in the most forward districts, and everything promises a good crop.

"Broach.—Rainfall during the week 5·46 inches. To date 30·72 inches. On the whole the crop is looking in fair condition, but the plants in low-lying lands have suffered slightly from the recent heavy rain.

"Surat and Randeree.—Total rainfall to 10th inst. 44·86 inches, of which 15·89 are said to have fallen from 3rd to 6th. The crop in low-lying lands has been damaged, though no particular shave as yet been received as to the amount of injury.

"Ahmedabad.—The reports to 10th inst. were favourable, but some flights of locusts have appeared, tough they have not as yet done any damage."

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—13TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Thefts.—Thakia Rama, a vagrant, was charged with stealing a quantity of matting, of the value of Rs. 14, belonging to Gauze Coonya, a hawker of matting. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to a month's imprisonment.—Seewa Suttoo was charged with stealing two articles of wearing apparel belonging to W Cummings, a pupil in Mr. McDonald's school. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven days.—Narrayen Babajee was charged with stealing a silver ornament, of the value of Rs. 40, the property of Coondleek Ramjee, and was, on conviction, and sentenced to four months' hard labour.—Wamond Govind, an old offender, was charged with stealing one rupee in cash belonging to Heeralal Caloosing, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1869.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent.)

THIRD DAY, MONDAY, 13TH SEPT.

The following cases were disposed of to-day before a common jury :—

Cheating.—Hurry Calloo was found guilty of cheating and dishonestly inducing the delivery of property; and His Lordship passed sentence of imprisonment for a year.

Stabbing Women.—Kummoo Punnoo was charged with having caused grievous hurt to Fatma, woman, and another, by stabbing.

A woman named Sureka and the woman Fatima, both courtesans, as well as some callassies and others, gave evidence to the effect that on the evening of Wednesday, 11th August, as Sureka was sitting on a bench in the passage of her house talking to a Mahomedan the prisoner came up and sat down in front of her. On Fatima coming out of the house shortly afterwards the prisoner struck her with a knife and then struck the woman Sureka. Prisoner had been living with Fatima for about two months, and some dispute appears to have arisen as to the sum of money which he gave her for his board, &c., she considering it too little. Prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

False Evidence.—Ramkisson Nundoo was charged with having on 7th April last, in a certain information laid by Kassaram Janowanath, before Mr. Connon, Chief Magistrate, intentionally given false evidence, by stating that he had not settled a certain suit instituted by him for Rs. 635, whereas in fact he had settled the suit for that sum. Mr. Serjeant Aitkinson conducted the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by Dr. Barton.

Dr. Barton for the defence first took a technical objection that the signatures in the original information had not been sworn to which was likely to cause considerable delay as to prove these signatures would necessitate the bringing of an official from the Fort Police Court, but it was arranged that defence should be proceeded with, and a note of the objection taken by the court.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson complained that such a technical objection would never have been taken in England.

His Lordship said that the counsel for the defence was entitled to make the objection but a prosecuting counsel was not usually called upon to prove such points.

The counsel for the defence had just concluded his speech, when the interpreter of the Fort Police Court arrived, and the trivial objection of Dr. Barton was put an end to by his evidence.

Dr. Barton for the defence told the jury that in order to find the prisoner guilty they must be satisfied that he knew that he was swearing falsely when he affirmed to the truth of the information, and they must also entertain no doubt whatever on the case.

The jury found the prisoner guilty. Sentence deferred.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Government of India is said to have permitted that rent-free residence is to be allowed to all officers in charge of sub-divisions in Bengal.—*Indian Daily News*, Sept. 10.

The following is a list of passengers, per s. s. Mongolia, sailing on the 12th instant :—

Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Pogose, child, and 2 infants, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, 2 infants, ayah, and native male-servant, Mrs. Jones and child, Mr. R. Waddington, Miss Bromley, Mrs. Abbott, child, and ayah, Mr. William Parker, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Verity, child, and infant, Dr. P. C. Heffernann, Dr. Sutherland, Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, Mr. Krishna Govinda Gupta, Assistant Surgeon J. Corbett, Lieutenant J. H. Sevier, and Mr. Smyth.—*Englishman*, Sept. 10.

The following telegram has been courteously placed at our disposal :—

Patna, 9th September.—We have had heavy rain for the past two days.

Rain very general throughout the district.

Rice crop secured; prices gone down in the city by two or three seers.

This news is in all respects satisfactory. We can only hope that the rain has been general in the North-West and Central India.—*Ibid.*

The editor of a native paper, the *Benares Akhbar*, has been called upon by Government to explain what was meant by the following sentence in a recent number of his journal :—"The present police constables are generally found more associated with thieves than even the chowkeydars of the old system." This call for an explanation most people would interpret as a call for information. The *Reflector*, however, sees in it the Government of India arrayed against the *Benares Akhbar*.—*Ibid.*

A fatal accident befel a private of the regiment stationed in Fort William. It appears that the unfortunate man was picked up from one of the paths running round the Dalhousie Barracks, at about 12 o'clock on Monday night,—having evidently fallen off one of the verandahs of the barrack. The Coroner and a jury have viewed the body, with the view of holding an enquiry into the circumstances under which the man came by his death.—*Ibid.*

We are afraid there is no chance of that Punjabee Fenian, Narain Singh, being allowed to leave Rangoon and go back to Moultan. He is considered to have still too much influence in that quarter, and too much inclination to use it in the cause of misrule to make it safe to permit him to revisit his old haunts.—*Mofussilite*, Sept. 9.

The Government of India, on the application of the Government of Bengal, has sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 1,000 in 1869-70, for training *Goorcos* for the village *Putshallahs* in Orissa, but on the condition that the expenditure shall be met out of savings from the existing grant, and that it is to be paid from imperial funds for this year only.—*Ibid.*

In Joypore there is distress owing to the immigration of starving people from the neighbourhood, especially from the direction of Jodhpore. A public meeting was held in the city lately under the presidency of Fyz Ali Khan, the Chief of the Council, and Rs. 20,000 were collected on the spot, besides promises of monthly subscriptions. The Maha Raja doubles whatever is given, and has also sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 50,000 under Lieutenant Jacob, the Executive Engineer, for works of relief to employ the able-bodied poor. Food is being, with all due economy, distributed to the aged and infirm. Already, we believe, the Maha Raja has expended nine lacs this year in charity for the famine-stricken. His conduct his praiseworthy in the extreme.—*Ibid.*

THE NATIVE MARRIAGE BILL.

We have received a copy of a memorial in favour of the bill for legalising marriages between natives not professing any religion recognised in India. The memorialists are not members of the Brahmo Somaj, but appear merely to represent a certain advanced class of educated natives. The object of the memorial appears to be a suggestion that the relief afforded by the law should be made more perfect, while at the same time a stricter declaration should be required to guard against the violation of the rules of any religious community. The memorial is, in fact, equivalent to a, for the first time expressed, desire, on the part of natives, for marriage by civil law. And this at the time Mr. Maine's bill was under consideration we advocated;—a law making marriage a civil contract irrespective of creed. It is scarcely anomalous to put Catholic Europe along side of Brahminised India; but it may not be presumptuous to predict that marriage, as a civil contract, will soon be demanded here, as it has been desired, and obtained in the dominion of the Hapsburg.—*Indian Daily News.*

SINGULAR CASE OF SWINDLING.

We hear from Benares that the police have lately captured a gang of swindlers. The *modus operandi* of this gang was to purchase from mooktears, and mohurrirs about the courts, stamped documents which had been formerly used in suits and had now become useless. These were carefully washed with aniseed wine, and every trace of ink removed. The stamped papers were then sold to such suitors as might not scruple to use forged instruments in support of their suits, care being taken that the dates of the forged papers should be those required by the nature of the cases. The capture of the gang was effected by the city inspector, Pundit Rughoonath Pershad, who secreted himself in a house, watched the operation of washing, and arrested the gang in the very act. They had at the time twenty-eight pieces of stamped paper, seventeen of which had undergone the process of whitewashing before the inspector made his arrest. They were all documents that had been obtained from the courts. The case is at present under investigation by the magistrate at Benares.—*Pioneer.*

THE NEW "ALBERT" ALPHABET.

Come, poor little orphan, sit down on my knee,
I'll teach you in couplets your A, B, and C;
And Mammy and you shall let every one see,
How wicked and vile speculators can be.

"Assurance! Assurance! Assurance!" wept she,
"Why could not my man let Assurances be?
"Had he even invested his savings in Tea,
"We might not be singing this sad A, B, C."

A for Assurance the Albert was famed.
B is the Board so appropriately named.
C the Committee with questions to ax.
D the Directors who boned the four lakhs.

E the Executor palsied and blank.
F are the Funds that should lie at his Bank.
G is the Grief at this terrible wreck.
H is the Halter for somebody's neck.

I is for Income so flourished in print.
K is the *Knight* who enquired where it went.
L is the Lawyer who looks for his fees.
M is the Management over the seas.

N is the Nothing one ever could learn
From O the great Ogbourne so haughty and stern
P is the Plan of deception and shame.
Q is the Question of "who is to blame?"

R for the Rogues widows' houses who rob.
S for the Stripes they should get on the nob.
T Transportation for naught will do less.
U the Unanimous voice of the Press.

W "double your leavings" 'twas said.
X eXecration from graves of the dead.
Y is for "whY, and how long, Lord, how long?"
Z is the end of this alphabet song.

—*Indian Daily News.* PEREGRINE.

TRADE WITH CENTRAL ASIA.

A very striking phenomenon of trade is that during the six months ending 30th June last there was imported into Le from Cashmere, no less than Rs. 196 worth of soap! To ordinary sojourners in the Valley it would seem that its population did not know what the article was, and it is possible that the eleven maunds, the value of which is given above, found their way into it through misdirection or mistake, and were immediately sent out again. The Le imports of haberdashery during the same period amounted to Rs. 199, evidencing no great extravagance in that line on the part of the members of the mission, but there had also been an importation of eight yards of broad-cloth, value Rs. 64, and suggesting the important inference that Dr. Cayley had been having a new suit! The tea from Lhassa amounted to Rs. 38,400, while China tea from Bombay and Calcutta was only Rs. 1,264. The latter was the "brick" species, and it ought in time to pay to make up the China and Hill teas in the same form in this country for transmission across the frontier. English piece-goods were the only species of cotton fabrics imported, and their value amounted to only Rs. 19,434. The total value of the imports during the seven months did not much exceed a lakh of rupees, and for years to come the trade will hardly be worthy of the attention of capitalists. The exports are of still less value than the imports: in fact the people are poor, and of few wants. In time their rugged country may be discovered to be rich in mineral wealth, and then not all that has been written against annexation, and in support of the sacred inviolability of independent states, will save Ladak from the inroads of that "enlightened selfishness" which, in a half dozen years, ran up the beautiful cities of California and Melbourne on shores which till then had been almost untrodden. One gold region in India or the conterminous regions, after the working of the Suez Canal shall have reduced the passage money out to £10 or £15, and every commission-less boy in England will be on the track. God speed them, for He will have sent them forth!—*Mofussilite.*

THE PUTTIALA COMMISSION.

(*Mofussilite.*)

The Puttiala Commission closed on Monday, the evidence of the European agent having apparently terminated the main inquiry. That evidence was a corroboration of the deposition previously taken by Major-General Taylor at Kussowlie, to the effect that the European agent had been employed by a notable of Nabbha, to draw up a serious of allegations against the Major-General, for secret transmission to the Secretary of State. The notable in question acknowledges having given the European agent these instructions, but says that, in so doing, he acted under the orders of the Rajah of Nabbha, whose servant and subject he is. The Rajah of Nabbha, however, denies having ever given any orders of the kind, and further denies that he had any knowledge whatever of such an affair being on foot.

Before the proceedings were closed, the Commission intimated that they had received a communication from Major-General Taylor, who has throughout remained at Kussowlie, intimating that he had received an anonymous letter charging Abdool Ruheem Khan, one of the members of the Puttiala Council of Regency, and one of the witnesses for the prosecution, with corrupt practices in connection with the inquiry. The members of the Puttiala Durbar present—and all the chief officers of that State, including the well-wishers of the defendants, were in the room—were then asked to state if they knew or had heard that Abdool Ruheem Khan had been guilty of such practices. The answers of all were to the purport that they neither knew nor had heard of any practices of the kind by Abdool Ruheem. The same question was then repeated to the members of the Nabbha Durbar, from whom was received precisely the same reply.

We have had compliments from correspondents on the accuracy of our view of the merits of this case which we do not care to publish. One writer, who is assuredly neither a political nor an official of the Umballa Division, though remarkably well informed concerning passing events in the Cis-Sutlej States, says in connection with the present inquiry—

"These States (the Cis-Sutlej) are a nest of intrigue, and the chronic condition of the *Durbaree* officials, as one might naturally suppose, is one of opposition to General Taylor, who is conscientious to a fault, and not at all the man to do anybody an injury intentionally. He is more inclined to state a case unduly against, than for himself."

A nest of intrigue, our correspondent may well say. Even now there are stories afloat in the bazaars of the town of Umballa to the effect that "lacks of rupees" were sent by the defendants in the present case, across the hills, to Simla, to procure Major-General Taylor's disgrace and removal;—that some of the couriers employed were intercepted *en route* by the British authorities, and that some person or other of social position in Simla, and not a member of Government, has become implicated. Such is the report in circulation in Umballa, whence it has come to us. We warn our readers not to attach any credence to it on the strength of the above, until we intimate they may do so.

FORT POLICE COURT.—13TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Theft.—Heera Baldew was charged with stealing a bag, containing Rs. 24, belonging to Numa Ruttay, a grocer, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BANDORA ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will inform me which is considered a primary duty of the following two, viz., "Public Duty" or "Patent Carts."—Yours, &c.,

Bandora Hill, 13th September. SPRINGS.

THE HARBOUR POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Since the melancholy death of the late Deputy Commissioner of the Harbour Police, Mother Rumour with her thousand tounges has been busy at work with regard to the future head of the Harbour Police. Some say that an ex-Major is going in strongly for it; others say there are about a dozen gentlemen who have gone to Poona to make personal application to the Governor for the appointment. Surely such a thing should be left to the Commissioner of Police, as who can know so well as he the fittest person to fill that appointment? What the Harbour Police requires is a thorough working man, one who understands his business as a policeman, who would not shirk his duty as such, and surely Mr. Souter, or his assistant, should be able to lay hands on such a person in their force. Besides, would it be fair to the old police officers, some of many years' standing and with good experience, who have done good service to the community, to overlook their claim? Give this billet to an outsider who knows nothing of police work, and who would perhaps think it below his dignity to overhaul a boat's crew to see if they had got any stolen piece-goods or other stolen property in their boats, and it would not be fair to the police, neither would it do justice to the mercantile community of this city.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 12th September. FAIR PLAY.

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A general meeting of this Chamber was held on Monday, Sept. 6, when the following resolution was proposed by the Hon'ble J. C. Loch, and was unanimously adopted:—"The Chamber learns with much regret that the state of Mr. Byard's health renders it necessary for him to resign the chairmanship of the Chamber, and bid farewell to India. The Chamber cannot allow his active connection with it to cease without placing on record its grateful acknowledgment of the numerous benefits the mercantile community of Madras have for many years received from Mr. Byard's varied experience, and his constant anxiety to promote the interest of the trade of a port with which his name has been so long and so honourably connected. The Chamber especially desires to express its sense of the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of chairman during the current year, and its hope that many years of prosperity and happiness are yet in store for him in his native country." The Hon'ble J. C. Loch was elected chairman for the remainder of the current year.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 2nd September 1869.

With the sanction of the Government of India the following further movements in the relief of troops for 1869-70 are directed to be carried out :—

16th Lancers, from Bangalore, to Secunderabad, under the orders and arrangements of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Madras.

18th Hussars, from Secunderabad, to Bangalore, under the orders and arrangements of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Madras.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to approval by Her Majesty :—

41st Foot.—Lieutenant Barnet N. Anley to be Adjutant vice Michell, deceased. Dated 20th August 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

30th Native Infantry.—Captain H. W. Webster is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjutant, on his promotion to the rank of Captin. Dated 23th August 1869.

40th Native Infantry.—Ensign H. D. Hutchinson, from 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, 17th Native Infantry, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Hallett, appointed Quartermaster. Dated 27th August 1869.

Major. E. P. Lloyd, Bengal Staff Corps, whose services have recently been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, is posted to Sealkote, for general duty.

Captain F. Stewart, 37th Foot, having returned from sick leave to Europe, is re-appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major General Beatson, commanding the Sirhind Division.

The fifteen months' leave on private affairs to England granted by G. O. C. C. 25th February 1864, to Captain A. W. J. Montgomery, 20th Hussars, is hereby cancelled.

In continuation of G. O. C. C. of the 7th August 1869, the undermentioned officers are permitted to join the Officers' Surveying Class at the Thomason College, from the 1st October next :—

Captain G. S. Fraser, 62nd Foot.

Captain H. Woodhouse, late 62nd Native Infantry, attached to the 23rd Pioneers.

The permission to join the College, given in the above cited order to Captain A. W. Capel, 12th Bengal Cavalry, and Lieutenants Siddons and Dyce, Royal Artillery, is cancelled.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer having on his recent promotion been posted to the battalion of his regiment specified :—

Rifle Brigade—Captain E. H. Chamberlin, 3rd Battalion

With the sanction of Government, Ensign A. J. F. Reid 109th Foot, a probationer for the Staff Corps, and 2nd Wing Subaltern 45th Native Infantry, is, at his own request, permitted to revert to regimental duty.

An exchange of appointments is sanctioned between Surgeons H. W. Spry, of the 14th Bengal Cavalry, and S. Kendall, of the 39th Native Infantry, at the request of these officers, with effect from the 15th October next.

Cornent G. G. Dawes, 4th Hussars, is, reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the 3rd ultimo.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

16th Lancers.—Captain C. Duke, to Ceylon, from the 12th August to the 22nd September, on private affairs.

19th Hussars.—Lieutenant C. R. St. Quintin, to Nynee Tal, from the 20th August to the 15th October, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

Royal Horse Artillery.—2nd Captain A. Dixon, (E Battery, F Brigade,) to Simla, from the 1st to the 30th September, on private affairs.

Lieutenant J. F. Fres, (F Battery, C Brigade,) to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops, should his services be required.

Royal Artillery.—2nd Captain E. H. Dyke, (C Battery, 19th Brigade,) to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops, via overland, should his services be required.

Lieutenant H. T. S. Yates, (C Battery, 8th Brigade,) to Mussoorie and the adjacent hills, from the 15th July to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

3rd Foot (1st Battalion)—Lieutenant R. N. Franks, to remain at Calcutta, in extension, from the 28th August to the 14th November, to study the native languages, as a special case.

11th Foot (1st Battalion)—Ensign C. M. Keighly, to remain at Calcutta, from the 20th June to the 14th September, in extension of privilege leave.

[The leave granted to him in G. O. C. C. of the 6th ultimo, p. 332, is hereby cancelled.]

19th Foot (1st Battalion)—Ensign J. Corse-Scott, (doing duty 28th Native Infantry,) to Calcutta, from the 15th September 1869 to the 15th January 1870, to study the native languages, as a special case.

23rd Foot.—Captain J. Williamson, (Inspector of Musketry, 3rd Division,) to Simla, from the 6th to the 19th September, on private affairs.

4th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant Colonel G. C. Hankin, to Nynee Tal, from the 22nd July to the 8th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

[This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C. of the 22nd July last, p. 314.]

10th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Pallisei, to Cashmere, from the 5th September, or such date as he may avail himself of it, to the 15th October, on private affairs.

24th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant J. M. Trotter, to Calcutta, from the 10th July to the 15th October, to study the native languages, under the rules of 1868.

40th Native Infantry.—Captain H. O. Cumberlege, to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 5th September to the 15th October on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

FURLOUGH.

In publishing for information and guidance the annexed extract from Military Department letter No. 472, dated 25th August 1869, relative to applications for furlough on private affairs, the Commander-in-Chief desires to notify to the officers concerned that they must avail themselves of their furlough within two months from the date of its announcement in Government General Orders.

"I am to request, therefore, that, under His Excellency's orders no application for furlough be forwarded to the Government at a date earlier than two months before that fixed by the officer, as the date for the commencement of his leave, accompanied by the requisite pay certificates bearing date not more than a month earlier."

In the case of an applicant whose furlough is not notified within three months from the date of his application and certificate, it will be necessary to forward to Army Head Quarters a fresh no-demand certificate or a guarantee in lieu.

As the grant of furlough on private affairs is contingent on vacancies occurring in the number of furloughs allowed, leaves of this nature cannot be guaranteed from a specific date, and it is therefore essential that the form of application laid down in G. G. O. No. 34 of 1869 should be closely adhered to on all future occasions.

HOME ORDERS.

In continuation of General Order No. 88 of the 4th May 1867, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to inform Commanding Officers, that notwithstanding the circulation of complete files of Army Circulars and Horse Guards' General Orders, no order is to be acted on in India until introduced by special provision, either in the orders of Government, of the Commander-in-Chief, or by Circular issued from the Adjutant General's Deparments.

RECRUITING.

Instances having occurred of the unauthorised enlistment of recruits for regiments of British Cavalry and Infantry serving in India, the Commander-in-Chief desires it to be understood that no recruits may be enlisted without previous reference to Army Head Quarters, excepting by Commanding Officers at their own regimental Head Quarters.

Commanding Officers have no power to sanction enlistment for their regiments at other stations.

CANTEENS.

Para. 16 of Horse Guards, G. O. No. 46, of 1869, republished in G. O. C. C. dated 2nd July 1869, page 277, is not any longer to be observed, but the rule laid down in para. 19, Section V, page 113, Standing Orders 1865, limiting issues of liquor to defaulters to one pint of beer at dinner time is to be adhered to in India.

CAST HORSES.

Under instructions from Government, it is hereby notified, for general information, that Article 41, section XXXIX, Military Regulations, authorising the retention of cast horses with regiments and batteries, is cancelled.

In future no cast horses are to be retained for any purpose, but are to be sold as soon as possible after they have been cast.

MEDICAL STAFF.

In continuation of G. O. No. 132, 22nd June 1867, the head quarters of the Dacca Circle of Medical Superintendence is, with the sanction of Government, removed from Dacca to Shillong.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The following sketch of this company has been sent to us for publication :—

The Indo-European Telegraph Company (Limited) was established in the year 1868, and was registered under the Joint Stock Companies' Acts of 1862 and 1867, for the purpose of carrying out certain concessions granted by the Prussian, Russian, and Persian Governments to the well-known firm of Messrs. Siemens & Halske, of London, Berlin, and St. Petersburg.

The capital of the Indo-European Telegraph Company (Limited) amounts to £450,000, the first issue of which, namely, 17,000 shares of £25 each, has been subscribed for in England, Prussia, and Russia, by first-class commercial houses and others connected with Indian commerce.

The object of the concessions abovementioned, was the erection of a double line of telegraph between Teheran and London, for the purpose of establishing a direct line of telegraphic communication beween British India and Great Britain and Ireland, in connection with the Persian Gulf cables and land lines between Kurrachee and Teheran, belonging to the Government of India.

The new lines run from Teheran through Persia, Russia (the Black Sea), and Prussia, and reach England via the submarine cable, laid from Norderney to Lowestoft by Reuter's Telegram Company, a special contract having been made with that company and with the chief telegraph company in England (the Electric and International Telegraph Company) for the use of two special wires from the Prussian coast to London.

It is confidently anticipated that with unity of management, the whole line being under English control from end to end, and worked by English telegraphists, this new route will reduce to a minimum the great and vexatious delays, the errors and mutilation of messages at present so justly complained of by merchants, traders, and the public generally both in India and Great Britain, and will also introduce such modifications of tariff as will immediately facilitate telegraphic communication, a desideratum which need scarcely be added is anxiously looked for both here and in England.

The new lines are expected to be opened for traffic in the middle of November or the beginning of December of the present year. The whole of the Persian section is already completed, the cable through the Black Sea is laid, and the Russian and Prussian portions of the line are in a rapid state of progress.

THE PORTE AND THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

The *Levant Herald* publishes the following as the text of the letter recently forwarded to the Viceroy of Egypt by the Ottoman Porte :—

"Your Highness is aware of all the various rumours and appreciations to which the object and chief aim of your journey to Europe have given rise both in the Press and in the Cabinets.

"At the moment when these rumours were everywhere circulationg, it appeared to us that a frank and loyal explanation would be the sole means to remove all doubts and difficulties to which they might give rise. By order of our august master, therefore, I avail myself of your Highness's return to Egypt to address to you what follows.

"The high confidence and benevolence of His Imperial Majesty towards your Highness have been shown by too many visible and material proofs to render it necessary for me to dilate thereupon.

"At a moment when it was in the midst of the gravest political complications, the Imperial Government, while modifying them, did not refuse to grant the various demands which you addressed to it, though in the eyes of the world these demands did not seem to harmonize with the sentiments of loyalty which our august master had a right to expect from you.

"This circumstance, and the strange conduct of the Egyptian troops on their arrival and at the commencement of their stay in Crete, on the occasion of the last insurrection in that island, and the precipitation with which they were withdrawn, together with other similar incidents, had been almost forgotten by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, with the sole view of giving your Highness yet another proof of the benevolence with which he did not cease to be animated towards you.

"Thus your Highness will admit that not only did His Majesty show no desire to stunmel the continuance of your position within its designated limits, but that he also spared neither aid nor facility in your interest.

"The great country of Egypt, which is placed under the administration of your Highness, being one of the most important territorial possessions of His Imperial Majesty, the well-being and prosperity of its inhabitants are naturally the object of his most lively solicitude.

"In consequence and in virtue of his right as Sovereign of the country, our august master would be entitled to exercise a supervision over the expenditure which weighs so heavily on the present as on the future of Egypt. If this supervision has not been exercised, if the other rights and duties specified by the Imperial firmans which conferred the hereditary administration upon your family have not been invoked, it has been, not because His Majesty meant for a moment to renounce any one of either his rights or his duties, but solely because His Majesty was convinced that your Highness, in your wisdom, would not abuse this abstinence, and that, appreciating rightly the benefits of which you have been the object, you would never diverge from the path of loyalty and devotion.

"It was at a moment when this conviction existed in all its strength, and when the benevolence of His Imperial Majesty Sultan towards you continued and was daily increasing, that the scheme of your intended journey to Europe was announced to me.

"Although your Highness had been good enough to apprise us of your departure, you did not deem it incumbent on you to afford us the least information as to the motives assigned by public report for your voyage, nor to give any answer whatever to the requests for explanation which were officially addressed to you.

"Though greatly astonished at this silence, we still thought it right to await the moment which would throw light on these facts.

"It was during this interval that we received information of your visit, direct from Alexandria to Corfu, made to His Majesty the King of the Hellenes, and of the invitation which you gave to that Sovereign to be present at the opening of the Suez Canal. The news of similar invitations to the other Sovereigns whom you next visited followed this first piece of information.

"It is needless to say that our august master would feel a great pleasure in seeing the Sovereigns of Europe, if it so pleased them, attending the inauguration of a great public work accomplished in a portion of his dominions, and honouring with their benevolence one of the chief members of his Government, placed at the head of the Egyptian Administration.

"Only your Highness is too enlightened to render it necessary to remind

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Baron Cranstoun was proved in London on the 2nd inst., and the personalty sworn under £45,000, the executors and trustees appointed being Baroness Cranstoun, the relict; Sir E. M. Elton, Bart.; and J. M. Elton, Esq., of Widworthy Court, Devon.

The will of the Right Hon. Lepel Charlotte Lady Alexander was proved under £7,000; and that of the Hon. Phillip Duggan under a nominal sum.

The will of Sir William à Beckett, retired Chief Justice of the colony of Victoria, was proved in the London Court under £9,000 personalty in England. He bequeaths to his wife a legacy of £300 and the interest from the rest of his property for her life, and after her decease he leaves two-fifths of the principal to his son Reginald, and the remaining three-fifths between his sons Malmyn and Edward equally.

The will of Sir Robert Juckes Clifton, Bart., M.P., was proved under £5,000 personalty; and that of Sir William John Newton under £4,000.

The will of Alexander William Rowland, of Champion-hill, Lower Sydenham, and of Hatton-garden, was proved under £35,000 personalty. He directs that his share in the business of manufacturing perfumer shall be purchased by the surviving partners. He has divided his property among his sons and daughters in nearly equal shares.

The will of Walter Stevenson Davidson, Esq., banker, late of St. James's-street, was proved under £400,000 personalty.—*Illustrated London News.*

GREAT EASTERN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on August 20, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of determining upon what steps should be taken with regard to the 1,000 shares in the Société du Cable Transatlantique Français (Limited). Sir Daniel Gooch, the chairman, presided, and said a list had been prepared, showing how the shares should be divided amongst the proprietors in proportion to the number of their shares. There were 59 shares beyond the 1,000, and it was for them to decide whether these 59 shares should be retained, or sold, and the money divided amongst those who held fractional parts of shares. They had only between £9,000 and £10,000, and if they retained these 59 shares they could always raise money on them. It would be seen whether the Transatlantic Company would be able to keep up payments so that the shares might be preserved, as at present, at par. The ship performed the voyage most satisfactorily. £100,000 was the capital of the company. He concluded with a resolution to the effect that a thousand shares should be divided amongst the shareholders, which was agreed to. The chairman, in reply to a shareholder, said that the ship would be sent to India in October or the first week in November, and on her return the directors would endeavour to see that she should be suitably employed. A resolution was then agreed to giving the directors power to deal with the fifty-nine shares in the manner they might consider the most advantageous to the interests of the shareholders.

OPPOSITION TO VACCINATION.

However true it may be, as Mr. Paget the magistrate said the other day, that the "greatest and wisest men of all nations approve of and strongly recommend vaccination," that "the highest in the land have their children vaccinated," and—what is more to the purpose perhaps—that compulsory vaccination is part of the law of England, it is clearly becoming more and more necessary that the public should be reassured as to the merits of the process. Explain it how we may, the fact is that for many years past a strong distrust of vaccination has been spreading, a distrust which in every case is believed to have good grounds in actual experience and observation. Inquire, not amongst "the highest in the land," perhaps, but amongst the poorer classes, and you will find almost every woman abounding in instances of healthy children destroyed by vaccination. It is not often alleged that the children die of the process; what you commonly hear is that "they were never the same afterwards"—were never well again. So general is this conviction, so fast is it spreading, it rests upon grounds of such painful experience (as few will hold it say), that we may confidently look for increased evasion and defiance of the law. Dread of a fine will not weigh much with men and women who believe the health of their little ones to be at stake; and may even find parents going to prison, like the poor woman who was dealt with by Mr. Paget lately, rather than subject one child to a process which they believe killed another. Something must be done to reassure the public mind on this subject, or presently it will give us trouble. When the law conflicts with domestic instincts and affections the sooner the misunderstanding is cleared up the better.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A GALLANT MAJOR AND HIS VICTIM.

At the Marylebone Police-court, on August 13, Major Edward Hamilton Finney was summoned, for that he, being the father of two illegimate children, refused to contribute to their support. The defendant did not appear. Mr. Montagu Williams, counsel for the complainant, said—Although Major Finney does not appear, it will be necessary for me to call the complainant; and to prove my case, I think I ought to inform you under what circumstances my unfortunate client became acquainted with the defendant. He is a major in the South Middlesex Militia, and I believe at one time held a captain's commission in the line. In September, 1859, Miss Louisa Aldridge, the complainant, who was then only 15 years old, had the misfortune to meet Major Finney, who was with his regiment at Hounslow. After a week's association the major induced the complainant to meet him in London, took her to a house of ill-fame, and there seduced her. She had since borne him three children, the eldest of whom was dead. These summonses were taken out with reference to the other two, one born on May, 8, 1865, and the other in August, 1864. They lived together for some time as man and wife, at different places, under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton; but in 1863 the defendant told complainant that he had not money enough to live single, and that he was going to be married to a lady of fortune. They continued to live together up to within a day or two of defendant's marriage, which took place in October, 1863; and the defendant continued his connection with the complainant afterwards. Mrs. Finney subsequently instituted proceedings in the Divorce Court, charging adultery with Miss Aldridge, and the marriage was dissolved. Major Finney had for some time withdrawn all support from complainant and her two children, and completely deserted her. At one time he gave her £50 to place her in a shop, but subsequently induced her to sell the same for £35, and took £30 for himself. This was a sample of the liberal manner in which this gentleman had acted to a poor girl whom he had seduced at the age of 15, and by whom he had three children. Without further observation (as the learned counsel) would ask the magistrate to make the usual order of 2s. 6d. a week for each child. After hearing the evidence of complainant and some other witnesses in both cases, Mr. Mansfield said he should allow all the costs in his power.

DR. CUMMING AND THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Dr. Cumming has already made it known that he means to attend the Pope's Council, at least if he can get a safe-conduct, for it seems from a letter he has addressed to the *Times*, that his presence at Rome depends in some measure upon his being assured that he will not be dealt with as John Huss was. How the doctor wrote to Archbishop Manning, and how the archbishop sent him a courteous reply and a copy of one of his books, has been somewhat a matter of history, but it was not previously known that Dr. Cumming had addressed the Pope himself in the accustomed ecclesiastical Latin form. The following is a translation of the letter:—

"Holy Father,—You have been pleased to invite to the Œcumenical Council the Protestants and others who are divided and separated from the Church of Rome. We are heartily grateful for the invitation, and are earnestly desirous to be present in the council. During the course of the year I have sent many letters to the Most Reverend Dr. Manning, in order to get information as to the extent to which liberty of speaking will be granted to us. The most reverend and learned doctor, with much courtesy, replied to me on this point in these words:—'I am unable to give you any answer as to the mode of proceeding. The supreme authority alone can furnish you with that.' For this reason, holy father, I earnestly beseech you to be pleased to inform me whether, in the approaching council, we shall be allowed the liberty of speaking, and bringing forward the reasons for which we Protestants are separated and divided from the Church of Rome.—I am your holiness's obedient servant, John Cumming, D.D., Presbyter of the Scotch Church."

The Holy Father has not yet replied, but in case his reply is of a favourable character Dr. Cumming does not doubt that he will get it in time to be at Rome for the opening of the council. "I am persuaded," he says to the *Times*, "that if you send, as you no doubt will, a reporter to the successive meetings of the council, he will not be able to report any language used by me or the others inconsistent with the courtesy we owe or the respect we feel to the Sovereign Pontiff and the assembled prelates."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says—There is a chance for Dr. Cumming to go to Rome yet. It was pointed out yesterday that though the Pope had addressed Protestants he had not invited them to the council; but a letter, which we print from the *Cross Gazette*, says that the Pope has actually expressed his deep regret that there was no prospect of either schismatics or Protestants being represented. This was, of course, before the doctor's letter to Cardinal Patrizzi had reached its destination. If the correspondent of the German newspaper is right in his information, there can be no doubt as to the reply which Dr. Cumming will receive.

The correspondent of the *Cross Gazette* writes from Rome:—"The Syllabus will form the chief subject of deliberation for the council, but the paragraphs which refer to the relations of Church and State will be modified and increased. The council will proclaim two dogmas: the infallibility of the Pope, and the spiritual and corporal assumption of the Virgin Mary. Some days ago the Pope expressed to a foreigner of rank his deep regret that neither a schismatic nor a Protestant bishop or preacher had offered to take part in the council. He is said really to have expected that the Protestant ministers of Germany would be present, and the few Puseyite doctors of the Anglican Church who are really coming will not make up for the absence of the German Protestants. The dogmas of the infallibility of the Pope and the assumption of the Virgin are to be proclaimed with great solemnity, and then announced by the thunder of cannon and the ringing of bells. It is folly for French and Italian papers to assert that the temporal power of the Pope will be directly proclaimed as a dogma; this is quite unnecessary, for the dogmatical character of that power is a necessary result of the infallibility. I am sure I feel that no doubts seem to be entertained that the entire episcopate will vote for these dogmas."

FATAL EXPLOSION ON THE THAMES.

EXTRAORDINARY INVESTIGATION.

On the morning of August 20, Mr. Richards resumed the inquest on the bodies of George Charles Evans, the captain, and Joseph Williams, the stocker of the steam-tug whose boiler blew up. Evidence was given as to the finding of the body, and Mr. Olyatt repeated the evidence already published as to the instructions he gave to the maker of the boiler. He added that he did not see the boiler tested.

Mrs. Sarah Evans, widow of the deceased captain, was examined by the coroner, and deposed to the extraordinary presentiment felt by her husband on the day before the explosion that something would happen to him. She said the deceased was not in pecuniary difficulties. He never said anything directly or indirectly about committing suicide. His remarks about the presentiment did not strike her as strange. He was a man who never made use of bad words.

In answer to Mr. Lewis she stated that her husband and she had occasionally a few words. He never made an application against her at the Thames Police-court. His face was very much scratched a short time since, but he said it was done by the wheel. He said more than once, "I'll stop on the tug."

Mr. Lewis—Was that in consequence of your being so unhappy together?

Witness (bursting into tears)—That is my affair, you have no right to go into my domestic affairs. We lived the same as other people.

Cross-examination continued—I never knew that my husband threatened to apply for a divorce. We had no dispute since the 28th of July. We had a serious quarrel before that, and my husband did not come home for three weeks.

Mr. Lewis—What did that quarrel arise about?—Witness (vehemently)—I will never sir—never sir—answer that question.

Mr. Merriman (the witness's solicitor)—I will take the responsibility of advising you not to answer it.

Mr. Lewis—Then you decline to answer it?—Witness—Yes, certainly. It is my bounden duty not to answer it.

Mr. Lewis—Then I decline to ask you any more questions.

Mr. Merriman—Did your husband give you any reason why he had a presentiment on the day of his death?

Mr. Lewis objected to the question.

The foreman of the jury—I think, sir, that is a very proper question and we shall press to have it answered. (To the witness)—Did your husband say why he had a presentiment that day?

Witness—No; he did not. He said the boat was "dickey."

Mr. Lewis—I don't know what that means.

Mr. Merriman—We know what it means.—*London Paper.*

LORD PALMERSTON'S DIARY.

It is now stated that the lately discovered diary of Lord Palmerston does not extend beyond the year 1830; but if he wrote a diary during any part of his later life, it is unlikely that any frank jottings made later could be published now, while it is to be hoped that up to 1830 Sir H. Bulwer may be free to give the world very soon an unreserved biography. It is impossible that Lord Palmerston's manuscripts can be freely used to tell everything that they can tell for the reign of Queen Victoria for some considerable time to come. But we should be very glad to know the whole truth of his memorable dismissal from the Foreign Office by Lord Russell, and Her Majesty's minute requiring to see all his despatches, and enjoining him to make no changes after she had seen them, which Lord Russell read in the House of Commons, and as to which Lord Palmerston kept silence. Posterity will know the whole truth; but any one now above forty can hardly expect to live to know it. The latest revelations of political correspondence of high importance are Lord Grey's of 1832, and even here it is only a selection. Lord Broughham, better known as Sir John Hobhouse, has just left his papers to the British Museum, with a condition that they shall not be opened till the year 1900. Where will most gentlemen of forty be then? Whether a later diary is discovered or not, Lord Palmerston is sure to have left abundance of materials for the political history of the later portion of his life. He was a great letter-writer. He is said to have written regularly once a week a long letter of political chit-chat to his brother, Sir William Temple, the diplomatist, who was Minister at Naples from 1832 till his death in 1857; and the entire correspondence with his brother is preserved.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A SCENE IN A COURT.

County Court judges often have extraordinary cases before them, and not unfrequently have their patience sorely tried by the legal practitioners who appear in their courts. But it is not often that we read of such a scene as occurred on Aug. 19 at Stourbridge. A case had been entered, in which Mr. Prescott, solicitor, sought to recover 10s. 6d. from Mr. W. H. King, clerk to the magistrates at Stourbridge, in respect to some court fees. Mr. Prescott conducted his own case, and Mr. Motteram, a barrister, appeared for Mr. King. Mr. Prescott observed that Mr. King had put the fees in his pocket. The *Birmingham Gazette* tells the rest of the story:—

Mr. Motteram said Mr. Prescott was acting most irregularly in saying Mr. King had put fees into his pocket. He said Mr. King had not put fees into his pocket.

Mr. Prescott—I say he has.

Mr. Motteram—Don't contradict me, sir. Sit down and behave yourself properly.

Mr. Prescott—I say he has put them into his pocket.

Mr. Motteram—How can a man conduct himself in so unbecoming a manner in a court of justice? (To the Judge)—If I can have the case tried as a question of law I am perfectly content you should try it; but I am sure your feelings would forbid you trying a case where you were a witness to the facts, and after being appealed to by Mr. Prescott.

Mr. Prescott—I have not appealed to your Honour.

Mr. Motteram—I don't think Mr. Prescott knows what he does.

Mr. Prescott—Oh, you know it will not do for you, Mr. Motteram, to come here and bluster, as it does in some courts.

Mr. Motteram—You know, Prescott, you have had one or two thrashings lately, and you will have another if you don't conduct yourself properly.

Mr. Prescott—If you will come out I will thrash you; I will d—d soon thrash you.

Mr. Motteram—You conduct yourself as a madman sir.

Mr. Prescott—You are simply a fool. If I'm a madman, we know which is the greatest fool.

The Judge—If you are going to use such language, Mr. Prescott, I shall have to interfere.

Mr. Prescott—Well, sir, you may interfere. When a counsel talks about thrashing, I am perfectly justified. If he will come outside I will thrash him.

Mr. Motteram—You little puppy!

Mr. Prescott—Puppy! There is the itinerant barrister and fool.

The Judge—If you will continue to use such language, I shall have to use very strong measures. You have both indulged in personalities. (To Mr. Prescott, who was still speaking)—Will you be quiet, sir?

Mr. Prescott—No; I shall not be quiet. You can commit at your peril.

The Judge again requested Mr. Prescott to remain quiet, and he subsequently suggested there should be an adjournment on the understanding there should be no advantage taken of Mr Prescott's inability to bring an action after the lapse of three months. Eventually the matter stood over for a time, and on its being again referred to, another long discussion ensued as to the trial of the case before Mr. Godson. Mr. Prescott wished it to be tried there, and Mr. Motteram objected on the ground he had stated before. The matter was at length set at rest by Mr. Godson declining to try the case, but without making an order for its adjournment.

VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SPECTATOR."

Sir,—It is so seldom that the *Spectator* calls names instead of giving arguments, that the following words, being part of a sentence on vaccination, in your last issue "dislike to vaccination always latent among the vulgar," struck me with considerable force. I enclose you a copy of a letter written by Professor Newman expressing his dislike to vaccination, and intention to join the Anti-Compulsory Vaccination League. I do not suppose you will class him among the vulgar. I have been vulgar enough to be fined 20s. and 2s. cost in the Lambeth Police-court, rather than suffer my child to run the risks of vaccination, and on the part of the "vulgar" generally, I beg to ask for arguments and facts that the decrease of small-pox is due to vaccination, and that vaccination does not increase the number of deaths from disease of the chest and lungs, nor spread the nastiest disease on the face of the earth among innocent and healthy children, instead of the empty declamation usually supplied in their stead.—I am, sir, &c., J. B.

"Dear Mr. Pitman,—I have never in my heart or judgment approved of Compulsory Vaccination, but have thought that it belongs to medical men to judge in chief. But now that I understand (especially from an article in the new number of the *Westminster Review*) that a horrible virus is extending itself in the blood of the English people—from causes evidently rather guessed at than known—it is clearly possible that much of the evil is from vaccination. But the principle of vaccination itself, *as a permanent regulation*, is surely unthinkable. I saw a complaint of Florence Nightingale's lately, that people take for granted that children *must* have measles and other diseases. Those who think so do not try to avoid and remove the *causes*, but to make the complaint more tolerable. This seems to me to put the finger on the weak spot of the doctors—alike of the body politic and of the individual body. Instead of saying, 'There ought to be no poverty, no disease; our public regulations must never be allowed to *cause* it;' their sole questions is—How to palliate it? Doctors in private practice are seldom to blame for this, for the patient generally comes to them far too late for prevention; but a doctor who aspires to legislate is eminently bound to avoid soothing the consciences of the well-to-do by assuming that evils are irremediable. In pressing on the Legislature compulsory vaccination, instead of pressing to remove all causes of small-pox, they assume that small-pox does not spring out of removeable causes. But to enact and enforce vaccination with something or other, when the legislators *cannot* enforce that the virus shall be pure of its kind, is so indefensible, that it might seem a mere representation would lead to repeal, or lead Ministers to suspend the Act during inquiry. I must add my name to your Anti-Compulsory Vaccination League. I will send some subscription when opportunity offers.—Truly yours, F. W. Newman.

"1 Dover Place, Clifton, Bristol, July 7, 1869."

INCAPABLE BISHOPS.

There will be an old Church scandal. At the end of the session Mr. Gladstone carried an act to which he attached so much importance that he made it almost a favour to himself to have the various stages got through in time to secure the royal assent before the prorogation. It was an act for enabling such of our bishops as are incapable of doing their duty to the Church to resign, we need not say upon the most comfortable terms. Now that the act has been obtained, it is understood that the three prelates at whom it was especially aimed, utterly refuse to comply with its proposals. The three are the aged Bishop of Exeter, the Venerable Bishop of Winchester, and the estimable Bishop of Chichester. A Church-paper, not likely to traduce hierarchs, asserts that the Bishop of Exeter has discovered that it would be simonical to give up a see in exchange for a pension. Of course all who know anything about this old priest, who has all his life been a terror to his clergy, and who has afforded the enemies of the Chuch more just grounds for their invectives than any bishop who has lived during the last century, know the tenderness of his conscience. Bishop he has lived, and bishop he will, some time or other, die, is his mental reply to Mr. Gladstone. Dr. Sumner, of Winchester, who was "one of the Marchioness of Cunningham's bishops," is an exceedingly pious man, of Evangelical views, and the same authority informs us that his reason for refusing to resign is his dread lest Mr. Gladstone should put a High Churchman (like the new Bishop of Salisbury, for instance) in his place. It is impossible to say that Dr. Sumner is not conscientious. Of the Bishop of Chichester's reasons we are not apprised, but he has probably a theory that a prelate cannot lay down his office. The amusing part of the business is that Mr. Gladstone, if he fails in getting these aged gentlemen to devolve their work on some who can do it, will owe his failure to his own high-minded belief in the high-mindedness of episcopacy, for it was proposed in the House of Commons to make the arrangement compulsory, but the Premier resisted this as needlessly offensive to the heads of the Church, of whom he would believe nothing so hard as the suspicion that they would not gladly do anything for the good of souls. Yet, in regard to one of them, he must have read the tremendous article in which Dr. Phillpotts was assailed by the *Edinburgh Review* in language that would have justified a £20,000 verdict for damages—if the bishop had been able to refute the charges. —*Home News.*

THE LATE MARSHAL NIEL.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

The splendour of the Napoleon Fêtes has been clouded and the satisfaction with which the political amnesty has been received must have been not a little damped, by the death of an illustrious soldier, who ranked among the principal contributors to the military glories of the Second Empire. On the 14th of August, just ten years ago, all Paris was astir to witness the triumphal entry of the army which had fought and conquered on the plains of Lombardy. Solferino, Magenta, San Martino—those new names of renown were in every mouth; and the heroes of the brief yet brilliant campaign were the admired of all. Foremost among the officers whose bronzed faces were scanned eagerly by the dense multitudes which lined the streets—second only, in the attention which he attracted, to the Emperor and to General Macmahon—was Marshal Niel, to whom, in popular estimation, the crowning victory of Solferino was due. On the 14th of August, 1869, Paris learned that the soldier in whom France most trusted had passed away. The Marshal, it is true, had almost completed his sixty-seventh year; but to outward seeming he was still in the full vigour of his strength, and even within the last few days he had been about in Paris, working hard as he always did. But a surgical operation of no very unusual gravity had been performed unsuccessfully; and the result was that the tough old soldier, who only a week or two before had been riding about the Camp of Châlons in full health and vigour, found himself suddenly stricken down through an accident from which there was no hope of recovery. He met his fate calmly and courageously; and his last hours may possibly have been soothed by the testimonies of affection and esteem showered on him on every quarter. The testimonies were doubtless sincere. In Marshal Niel the Emperor has lost a trusted adherent. To the long list of the men who shared the fortunes of the Empire from its commencement, but who have been removed, while the chief whose cause they espoused still continues to rule over France—to the Mornys and Walewskis, to the St. Arnauds and the Billaults—must now be added the name of Niel. The Imperial regrets will be fully shared by the country.

It was the good-fortune, or ill-fortune, of the departed Marshal, that his merits as a General were to a considerable extent rather taken upon trust than tested by actual performance. He first distinguished himself as a subaltern in the Algerian campaign which terminated in the capture of Constantine. In 1849, he was employed with credit in the siege of Rome, and was deputed, after the entry of the French troops into the Eternal City, to announce the tidings of their success to Pius IX., then in exile at Gaeta. It was not until 1853 that he was raised to the rank of a General of division. During the earlier period of the Crimean War General Niel was not employed with the main body of the French army. He took an active part, however, in the bombardment and capture of Bomarsund; and, in consequence of the ability which he then displayed, he was entrusted with the supreme control of the siege works at Sebastopol. The siege, however, came practically to a close with the capture of the Malakoff, not very long after Niel's appointment; and he had little opportunity of exhibiting his military capacity. So, also, in the Italian campaign, his achievements on the battle-field of Solferino were performed almost at the very termination of the conflict. It was in acknowledgment of his services on this occasion that he was made a Marshal of France; and after the close of the Franco-Italian war he was never, we believe, employed in active service. But he had gained the reputation of a great commander *in posse*; and, though this kind of reputation is very dangerous for a General upon the field of battle, it is invaluable for a War Minister. Of all the Imperial Ministers, none stood so high in public influence as Marshal Niel. While taking no part in politics, he yet had a talent for expounding his views and a certain deference of manner in laying them before the Chamber, that secured for him a parliamentary success quite independent of his military repute. No suspicion of jobbery or of greed attached to him and his known indifference to office gave him a strong hold over the Deputies. The Ultramontane element or distinguished portion of the forces which did not meet with his approval, he invariably pleaded that if the protest were insisted upon he must resign his portfolio, and the Chambers must take the consequences. The knowledge that this threat was made in earnest never failed to crush objections. In the critical times now approaching, when the parliamentary Opposition is likely to base its attacks on the immense military expenditure of the Empire in time of peace, Marshal Niel's advocacy would have been invaluable. No other Minister, however able or learned, can inspire the same popular conviction that his judgment is inspired solely by what he believes to be the real good of the army; and no possible successor can with the same effect advocate a warlike policy in the interest of peace. It would be a mistake to suppose that the Marshal was a fire-eater, or a partisan of war at any price. But he did most heartily entertain the conviction that the military power of France must be equal to any force which she might be compelled to confront; and in this conviction he but shared the feelings of the vast majority of his fellow countrymen.

That France did not throw her sword into the scales on the side of Austria, after Sadowa, was always understood to have been the result of the Marshal's advice. When a council of war was held after that decisive battle, Niel was believed to have declared openly that the French army was not in a condition to take the field against Prussia—and that, consequently, an immediate reorganisation of the army was a matter of vital national necessity. The force of the Marshal's arguments carried the day. All idea of a conflict with Prussia was abandoned; and Niel, as Minister of War, was entrusted with the task of reconstructing the French army. This congenial task he undertook and achieved heartily, and the whole armament and constitution of the Imperial legions have been entirely remodelled. The troops have now been provided with the Chassepot rifle, which did such execution at Mentana; the system of recruiting the army has been assimilated to the Prussian; and the process of assimilation would have been carried even further if the Marshal had had his own way. Still, a very great improvement has been effected; and Niel has notoriously been of opinion, for the last year or longer, that France was in a position to do more than merely hold her own against any force which Germany could bring into the field. How far this opinion was correct we have, of necessity, no means of judging. But the Marshal, unless report belied him, would not unwillingly have put his conviction to the test of experience. Believing, in common with a large class of French statesmen, that a conflict with Prussia was a mere question of time, he was anxious, as a military man, that it should be entered upon when, in his opinion, France was in an admirable position for making war. Peace has been preserved by the wisdom of the Emperor, and by the good sense of the Prussian Government; still, the French war party will mourn in the Marshal one of the most influential among their leaders. We may doubt, however, whether the death of Niel is by any means a certain gain to the cause of peace. His avowed preference for a spirited foreign policy gave an especial weight to his counsels when he urged the Deputies that they should repose confidence in the Government; and the very absence of any commanding rival to the Marshal's eminence who could lead the French army, may possibly increase the morbid susceptibility created in France by the impression that the military supremacy of the country is no longer unquestioned upon the Continent. Be this as it may, the Emperor has lost a faithful servant, France an able General, and the world a gallant and loyal soldier. St. Arnaud and Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff, were men of greater native power; but Niel, though not perhaps so distinguished in his particular class, belonged to a higher class than either of those two Generals. The most which could be said against him was, that he loved his profession too exclusively, and took more thought for the glory of the French army than for the welfare of France. This, however, is a fault for which Frenchmen will be slow to condemn him; and even in the countries against which he desired to display the power of France, it will be admitted that he was a soldier without fear and without reproach. With Niel, as we said, has perished another of the small phalanx of energtic and ambitious men who stood round Napoleon III. when he commenced his career as a ruler; and the time seems not far distant when the Emperor of the French will be surrounded by a new generation of public men, to whom the *coup d'etat* is matter of history rather than of personal memory.

THE NEW EQUIPMENT.

The supplement to the fourth report of the Knapsack Committee has been issued, and we congratulate Lieutenant-General Eyre and his *collaborateurs* on the success of their labours. Sir H. K. Stocks, writing from the War Office to Lieutenant-General Eyre, on January 11, says:—

"I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of our letter of November 16, 1868, enclosing the fourth report of the Committee on the Equipment of the Army. The report has been referred to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and after very careful consideration, Mr. Cardwell, in concurrence with His Royal Highness, has decided that the equipment recommended by the committee should be adopted for the Army. The committee having now completed their labours, it affords Mr. Cardwell much satisfaction to convey to you and the other members of the committee the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the services you have rendered in conducting an inquiry which has resulted in introducing great and salutary improvements in those articles of equipment which are essential for the comfort and efficiency of the soldier."

To this Lieutenant-General Eyre replied:—

"Having had the honour to receive your letter of the 11th January, I have communicated its contents to the Knapsack Committee. It is gratifying to the committee to know that their endeavours to solve in a satisfactory manner such a difficult and long-pending question have been successful and are approved of. As president of the committee, I owe it to my excellent co-adjutors to say a few words. At an early stage of the inquiry the committee became so convinced of the grievous effects of the knapsack and accoutrements upon the efficiency and health of our soldiers, and of the absolute necessity for a radical change of system, that they one and all determined never voluntarily to give up the consideration of the subject till they could propose a remedy. To this earnest and cordial co-operation, and this perseverance on the parts of Generals Rumley and Horsford, Dr. Logan and Professor Parkes, assisted by Mr. Frederick, the Secretary, is due the successful result of an inquiry in which all took so much interest. Of Mr. Frederick it is due to add that he has acted as secretary for four and a half years on this committe, which has certainly been the most troublesome one that I have ever been engaged in, and he has been most useful. I believe there is not in any branch of the War Office a more industrious, more reliable, or more capable public servant of his order than Mr. Frederick. This is the unanimous opinion of the committee, and I am responding to their wishes as well as to my own sense of justice in recommending him to favourable notice. I cannot close this subject of this letter without repeating my conviction that the abandonment of the knapsack will be a blessing to the infantry soldier, and increase his efficiency immensely."

Lieutenant-Colonel Carter having represented to the Secretary of State that his knapsack had not been fairly tried, Mr. Cardwell directed that fifty knapsacks of that pattern and fifty of the valises recommended by the committee should be supplied to Highland regiments for competitive trial. Colonel R. Fraser, commanding 11th (the 16th) Depot Battalion; Lieutenant George J. P. Taylor, 78th Highlanders; Brigade-Major E. Cuming, commanding 79th depot; Captain J. C. Hay, commanding depot 92nd Highlanders; Captain A. Nightingale, commanding depot 93rd Highlanders; and Colonel J. C. M'Leod, Lieutenant-Colonel 42nd Royal Highland Regiment (the "Black Watch"), all reported that the opinion of the men was unanimous in favour of the new or Eyre equipment.

The document concludes with the following report from Colonel Beauchamp Walker, dated Berlin, April 21:—

"Two patterns of the new kit bags lately introduced as equipment for the English infantry having been forwarded to me by the War Office for presentation to the Prussian military authorities, have for the last two months been subjected to careful trial in the 2nd Regiment of Food Guards at Berlin. Last Wednesday I called by appointment at the War Office, where I found the officer who had charge of the trials, Captain V. Holleben, of the abovementioned regiment, and three non-commissioned officers, two wearing the English kit, and one the Prussian kit made after them by a Berlin contractor in attendance, when the kits were carefully examined by the director of clothing and the two chiefs of departments, and afterwards with great minuteness by the Minister of War. On Monday morning, after one of the spring inspections, they were shown together with an old and new pattern knapsack to His Majesty the King, who was pleased to express his warm thanks to me for the opportunity afforded him of seeing his new equipment. The situations interested in the Prussian pattern are—a portion of the *tente d'abri* made of water-proof stuff as a cover for the great-coat, a pocket for cartridges on each side of the kit bag, and an alteration is proposed in the Prussian cooking tins, which has evidently been suggested by the form of the English mess tin, in flattening one of the sides. In the principle of the system no alteration whatever has been made. I have watched the trials made by Captain V. Holleben with great interest, and his endeavouring in the slightest degree to prepossess the officer or his men in favour of the new system, as I was desirous to obtain a thoroughly impartial opinion, and I have been greatly surprised at the almost universal approval of the new system of carrying the infantry burthen. Captain V. Holleben and the men who have worn the kits consider them in every respect so superior to the Prussian knapsack that they would gladly see them in use in this country. Colonel Gontard, who, commanding the regiment, is not less favourably disposed towards them. Major-General V. Stosch, the Chief of the Department of Military Economy, is satisfied of the value and importance of the invention; the Minister of War not only highly approved of the principle, but added 'and it has a very soldier-like appearance.' Major-General von Berger, commanding the 11th Brigade of the 3rd Army Corps, kept me for half-an-hour while he spoke in unmitigated praise of the invention. Prince Frederick Charles, after having subjected the kits to a rigid inspection which lasted over an hour, told me on our next meeting that he considered that a great and difficult question had been solved, and that he was indebted to my attention for carrying out an idea which His Royal Highness had had for ten years, but which he had not succeeded in bringing to perfection. Opinions actually unfavourable to the system have been nowhere expressed, though improvements and modifications have been suggested. The great desideratum appears to be a simplifiction of the numerous straps, which I have no doubt time will bring about, and the reduction of the expense of so much leather work. The Prussian mode of carrying the pouches, on a line with the upper instead of the lower edge of the waist belt, is considered infinitely superior to the Prussian; and the possibility of carrying the great-coat and cooking tin, independent of the kit bag, is most important, particularly as the lighter portion of the equipment rests on that part of the body which contains the respiratory organs, while the main weight is adapted to the parts more capable of supporting it. The ball bag is generally approved, though this was just the point which least appeared to please the King. The necessity of a cover for the coat, and that if possible a water-proof section of the *tente d'abri*, is universally admitted, as also that the cooking tin should be carried on the coat and not on the kit, where it interferes with the action of the second rank. The kit has been worn on marches and at target practices, and will now, I believe, be sent to the Hussar Regiment of Guards for further trial. The non-commissioned officers who wore our two kits told me that the freedom of handling their fire-arms was materially increased, and one of them particularly mentioned that in firing five rounds against time he had made a higher figure than on any previous occasion. All appeared much surprised at learning that the kit bag held everything comprised in the Prussian field kit, with more spare room than there is in the knew knapsack introduced since 1866, while these have the disadvantage that the great-coat will not go under the flap, but must be carried either *en bandolier*, which impedes the respiration, or folded over the top and sides of the pack. There appears to be a hearty desire on the part of the Prussian infantry to get rid of the knapsack, which, however practical in shape and fitting, always interferes with respiration; indeed the name the men give it is very characteristic of the incubus on the back, "der affe," the monkey. Not long since a man was asked whether the new Prussian knapsack was not a great improvement, to which the man replied, "Oh, yes, sir, but it's monkey all the same." "*Affe bleibt immer Affe.*" Having by my report on this subject been led to the consideration of the question, How can the infantry soldier be made mobile for war? I hope I may be permitted in conclusion to advert to the two main improvements to the infantry kit bag which have suggested themselves to me, the first being the introduction of the Prussian cooking tin at an increase of weight of only nine ounces, thereby entirely obviating the necessity of carrying camp kettles; the second that of a water-proof *tente d'abri* as a cover to the great-coat (the sheets of which would keep their owners from the wet ground where other shelter was unobtainable), thereby obviating the necessity of transport for tents. The Prussian cooking tin, of which there are patterns at the War Office, is capable of being used for cooking an ample meal for two men, so that but half the tins are required for this purpose, while the others may be used for carrying water; or half may be used for cooking meat and vegetables, the other half for boiling tea or coffee. Each tin is provided with the means of serving up the mess in the shape of a tin plate and basin. The advantages of the *tente d'abri* appear to have made themselves apparent here since 1866, and the Prussian officers, with whom I have conversed on the subject, rate them far above those derived from the carriage of a blanket, more particularly if the cover be water-proof, when they can be used to keep their owners off the wet ground. Campaigns are mostly fought in the summer and autumn, during which seasons protection from the dew when the tent is used, and from the wet ground after rain, are the main objects desirable. Warmth is generally to be had by the contact with neighbours, when a good great-coat is an ample covering; indeed, during the summer, a great-coat over the ordinary clothing is as much as a man can bear. As a keen sportsman, and accustomed to lie out at night, my experience leads me to assert that it is not mere cold which stiffens the limbs after a bivouac so much as damp in any shape. The mere cold is soon remedied by a good run in the morning air, but the chill induced by damp clings to the man until his clothes are dry, and soon produces its effects in the shape of cramps and rheumatism. Even in its present state the kit bag is manifestly a great success, and I have much satisfaction in reporting the favourable reception which has met the new equipment in Berlin."

This is all exceedingly satisfactory. To think we should ever live to see the day that the British soldier should have no knapsack! Long life to General Eyre!—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

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